REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR

THE YEAR 1886-87.

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REPORT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY, 1886-87.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following statement gives the attendance returns (General Table I in Appendix A) for the last two years :—

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Public Institutions.				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	8	9	1,041	955
Professional Colleges	4	4	633	678
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	377	388	37,536	38,064
Primary Schools	7,038	7,520	419,743	434,377
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	11	11	689	732
Other Schools	54	64	1,345	1,493
Total, Public Institutions ...	7,492	7,996	460,987	476,299
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	96	287	1,282	4,225
Elementary	2,868	2,640	68,858	61,512
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,964	2,927	70,140	65,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,456	10,923	531,127	542,036

The number of boys under instruction has risen from 481,922 to 489,095 and the number of girls from 49,205 to 52,941. According to the reckoning of the Government of India these figures give us about 27 pupils for every hundred boys and 3 pupils for every hundred girls of school-going age, or 15 per cent. for boys and girls together. But the figures for private institutions, that is to say, for institutions which are not under inspection and do not submit annual returns, are not worthy of trust; and if we look to the figures for public institutions only, the number of boys under instruction has risen from 415,950 to 428,999 and the number of girls from 45,037 to 47,300.

The net increase for public institutions is distributed as under :—

	Schools.	Pupils.	
	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts Colleges	1	...	86
Professional Colleges	...	45	...
Secondary Schools...	11	528	...
Primary Schools	482	14,634	...
Training Schools	...	43	...
All other Special Schools	10	148	...
Total ...	504	15,398	86

2. General Table III gives full details as to the attendance in the different classes of public schools, and the figures contrast with those of the previous year as under :—

Class of School	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government	130	134	15,108	14,363	4	...	...	745
Local Board	4,698	4,311	292,291	227,000	261	...	4,183	...
Municipal Board ...		648		69,474				
Native State	1,763	1,851	100,880	104,550	88	...	3,670	...
Aided	861	1,020	48,450	57,495	159	...	9,045	...
Unaided	40	32	4,258	3,417	...	8	...	841
Total ...	7,492	7,996	460,987	476,299	512	8	16,898	1,586

The number of pupils learning English has risen from 39,577 to 40,088, and the number learning a vernacular language has risen from 439,416 to 453,117, while in the classical languages there is a fall from 15,735 to 15,550. Every race and caste has contributed to the increase of the year as is shown by the following figures :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Europeans and Eurasians...	3,288	3,586
Portuguese and Native Christians	7,294	7,583
Jews	933	971
Mahomedans	57,747	60,972
Pársis	12,316	12,575
Hindus... ... Bráhmans	90,228	92,199
Hindus... ... Other Hindus ...	278,419	285,310
Hindus... ... Low castes	7,440	8,269
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	3,321	4,805
Others	1	29
Total ...	460,987	476,299

3. The results of the public examinations will be found in General Table VI, and the stages of instruction reached in schools for general education are shown in General Table V. The figures of this last table for the two years are as under :—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March.	High Stage.		Middle Stage.		Upper Primary Stage.		Lower Primary Stage.		Total.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1885-86	7,415	457,279	11,306	148	19,495	864	123,582	6,750	257,987	37,147	412,370	44,909
1886-87	7,908	472,441	12,361	167	18,886	839	126,249	6,334	267,771	39,834	425,267	47,174

4. The distribution of the schools throughout the Presidency is as under :—

Districts and Native States.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited Villages.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March 1887.	Increase and Decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Pupils. Increase.	Pupils. Decrease.	Number of Schools not yet recognised by the Department shown in columns 1 and 12 of Gen. Table I.	Number of Pupils in each School.	Percentage of total Population in columns 6 and 12 to Population.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average number of square miles to each village with a school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Poona District	5,348	1,185	900,621	443	25,011	48	...	2,005	...	71	1,877	2·99	206	17
Sholápur ditto	4,531	713	583,411	260	12,121	15	...	959	...	76	1,832	2·39	213	21
Sátára do.	4,988	1,343	1,052,250	292	18,057	14	...	992	...	136	1,884	1·88	317	16
Ratnágiri do.	3,922	1,297	997,000	228	16,667	40	...	2,395	...	97	2,351	1·61	231	17
Thána do.	3,875	1,815	807,367	254	14,052	25	...	743	...	155	2,401	2·11	267	15
Kolába do.	1,864	1,261	482,839	171	9,265	31	...	1,359	...	68	1,007	2·13	177	11
Bombay...	22	1	773,198	231	27,846	13	...	997	...	145	8,123	4·64	1	22
Total ...	24,550	7,615	5,600,988	1,879	123,019	186	...	9,260	...	748	19,475	2·56	1,512	16
Akalkot State	498	105	58,040	25	1,272	1	...	116	...	4	78	2·23	21	24
Sátára Agency...	3,219	730	312,680	93	3,303	2	...	6	...	...	...	·47	8	67
Jawhár State	534	116	48,558	9	231	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sáwantwádi ditto	900	226	174,488	75	3,896	19	...	471	...	58	1,094	2·29	98	9
Total ...	5,151	1,177	593,700	202	8,702	23	...	593	...	62	1,172	1·66	205	25
Total, Central Division ...	29,701	8,792	6,209,574	2,081	132,821	209	...	9,053	...	810	20,647	2·46	1,720	17
North-east Division.														
Khándesh District	9,944	2,683	1,237,231	461	23,787	4	...	724	...	93	1,617	2·05	429	23
Ahmednagar ditto	6,666	1,334	751,228	376	16,239	30	..	1,555	...	93	1,710	2·29	273	24
Násik do.	5,940	1,633	781,206	309	15,198	2	...	689	...	26	818	2·05	221	27
Total, North-east Division.	22,550	5,650	2,769,665	1,146	55,224	36	...	2,968	...	217	4,145	2·14	928	24
Northern Division.														
Surat District	1,662	782	614,198	353	22,200	40	...	150	...	102	4,024	4·27	277	6
Broach ditto	1,453	405	326,030	294	12,536	34	...	1,504	...	14	541	5·22	275	7
Kaira do.	1,609	581	804,800	263	22,007	12	...	1,060	...	50	1,335	2·90	24	5
Ahmedabad do.	3,821	862	836,324	253	19,529	20	...	275	...	112	4,812	2·84	216	18
Panch Mahále	1,613	675	255,479	108	5,400	19	...	515	...	26	906	2·47	77	21
Camp Baroda	1	1	4,624	4	184	...	...	...	1	...	...	3·98	1	1
Camp Deesa	5	1	4,546	2	133	...	...	...	7	1	25	2·93	1	5
Total ...	10,164	3,307	2,866,001	1,267	86,052	125	...	3,564	8	305	11,643	3·41	1,036	10
Káthiáwár Agency	20,559	4,168	2,343,890	813	46,484	37	...	2,597	...	93	5,405	2·21	631	33
Rewa Kántha ditto ...	4,935	1,156	549,892	97	6,454	10	...	462	...	21	576	1·35	88	57
Cutch do. ...	6,500	897	512,064	123	7,322	2	...	4	...	107	4,280	2·27	133	49
Surat do. ...	1,220	379	151,132	33	1,900	1	...	...	9	2	32	1·28	29	42
Cambay do. ...	350	85	66,074	10	1,105	3	...	419	...	11	477	1·91	7	50
Máhi Kántha do. ...	11,049	1,816	517,485	96	5,802	8	...	338	...	24	578	1·23	105	108
Pálanpur do. ...	8,000	1,108	576,478	40	2,326	1	...	...	151	45	1,123	·60	68	118
Baroda do. ...	..	..	...	5	512	...	...	...	32	...	...	..	3	...
Total ...	52,613	9,609	4,737,044	1,217	71,965	62	...	3,820	192	313	12,471	1·77	1,062	59
Total, Northern Division...	62,777	12,916	7,603,945	2,484	158,017	187	...	7,384	200	618	24,114	2·39	2,098	30
Southern Division.														
Belgaum District	4,657	1,097	864,014	331	21,778	9	..	...	937	50	683	2·59	317	14
Dharwár ditto	4,635	1,285	882,907	520	29,844	6	...	...	3,761	80	1,382	3·53	483	9
Bijápur do.	5,757	1,141	638,493	310	13,312	11	...	...	187	23	400	2·14	303	19
Kánara do.	3,911	1,109	421,840	219	13,307	...	5	...	1,044	48	608	3·31	209	18
Total ...	18,860	4,632	2,807,254	1,389	78,241	26	5	...	5,929	201	3,163	2·80	1,311	14
Kolhápur State	2,816	1,061	800,189	223	13,183	4	...	119	...	69	1,244	1·80	239	12
Southern Marátha States ...	2,734	652	523,703	215	11,608	3	...	...	187	73	1,582	2·51	218	12
Savanur State	70	24	14,763	6	348	...	...	...	40	8	120	3·17	11	6
Total ...	5,620	1,737	1,338,655	444	25,139	7	...	119	227	150	2,946	2·09	466	12
Total, Southern Division ...	24,480	6,369	4,145,909	1,833	103,380	33	5	119	6,156	351	6,109	2·60	1,767	13
Sind.														
Karáchi District	14,120	746	478,688	101	6,849	5	...	142	...	217	2,242	1·90	263	54
Hyderabad ditto	9,030	1,137	754,624	162	8,809	30	...	865	...	250	2,805	1·54	358	25
Thar and Párkar	12,720	73	203,344	15	1,296	3	...	182	...	38	350	·81	48	265
Shikárpur District	9,620	1,147	852,986	146	9,033	5	...	...	100	322	3,718	1·49	420	22
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	2,759	201	124,181	24	957	1	...	67	...	72	680	1·33	62	30
Total, Sind...	48,267	3,304	2,413,823	448	27,009	44	...	1,256	100	897	9,795	1·52	1,190	40
Aden	65	5	34,860	4	348	...	...	83	...	34	927	3·34	...	...
Total, British Districts ...	1,34,486	24,513	16,490,308	6,183	370,403	417	5	17,436	6,037	2,402	49,148	2·54	5,013	20
Total, Native States ...	63,384	12,522	6,669,408	1,863	105,806	92	...	4,532	419	525	16,589	1·83	1,726	36
Grand Total ...	187,840	37,035	23,159,776	7,990	476,209	509	5	21,768	6,456	2,927	65,737	2·23	7,701	24

5. The total expenditure from all sources is given in General Tables II and IV, and the figures contrast with those of the previous three years as under :—

Years.	Number of Public Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure from					
			Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84... ...	6,335	413,341	11,89,068	8,89,699	91,617	7,16,014	11,35,506	40,21,904
1884-85... ...	6,726	438,416	12,50,084	9,10,792	97,908	7,80,983	11,02,967	41,42,734
1885-86... ...	7,492	460,987	14,08,179	6,85,153	2,41,999	9,11,948	12,68,817	45,16,096
1886-87... ...	7,996	476,299	17,88,891	7,05,378	2,13,825	9,51,376	13,36,500	49,95,970

The main causes for the increase in the expenditure from *Provincial Funds* have been (1) the grant of Rs. 1,12,000 which was given to the new Municipal Boards by Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1204 of the 15th July 1884,; (2) the extra grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to Local Boards which was given by Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1938 of the 29th of October 1885; and (3) the continuous increase in grants to aided institutions. The decrease in the expenditure from the *Local Cess* and the increase in the expenditure from *Municipal Rates* have been caused by the transfer of the town schools from the Local to the Municipal Boards. The increase in *fees* is due partly to the increase of attendance in schools and partly to the inclusion of the University receipts for the last two years. And the increase in the expenditure from *all other sources of revenue* is due to the inclusion of University receipts for the last two years, to the development of aided schools and to the increase of expenditure in Native States. The particulars for this expenditure in Native States are as under :—

	Revenues of Native States.	Local Cess and Municipal Rates in Native States.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	5,82,644	39,807	6,22,451
1884-85	5,73,336	40,666	6,14,002
1885-86	6,19,076	57,248	6,76,324
1886-87	7,43,418	25,152	7,68,570

A variety of percentages and the cost of a pupil in each class of institution are worked out in General Table II, and the total expenditure of the year is divided between the different funds as under :—

	Per cent.
Provincial funds	35·81
Local cess	14·12
Municipal rates	4·28
Fees	19·04
Revenues of Native States (including cess and rates in Native States)	15·38
All other sources	11·37

I cannot delay my report in order to obtain more accurate figures than those which I have given, but it is evident that the expenditure from the private funds of aided schools is understated. The Provincial grants in aid of buildings belonging to these schools are shown in General Table IV as amounting to Rs. 1,23,528 against an expenditure from private sources of Rs. 30,496 only. But these Provincial grants are not paid until the Government engineers and the school managers certify that an equal sum has been spent from private sources. Again, the fees to indigenous school-masters must amount to a considerable sum, but it is seldom that we get any returns of them ; and if we press for returns we are apt to get more than we want or to frighten the teachers into withdrawal from inspection.

The share which each class of institutions has in the total expenditure is shown below :—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,22,430	8,47,260	8,67,693	8,77,077
Local Board	14,15,375	14,42,666	11,06,176	12,17,528
Municipal Board	4,212	7,659	3,31,014	4,28,082
Native State	7,18,576	7,10,657	7,88,276	8,97,722
Aided	6,95,679	7,66,670	9,74,218	11,30,990
Unaided	68,493	55,248	78,425	43,840
General	2,97,239	3,12,574	3,70,294	4,00,722
Total ...	40,21,904	41,42,734	45,16,096	49,95,970

The institutions classed as General consist of the University and of the Government offices for direction and inspection. I have also included under this heading the charges for the encouragement of literature and a subscription of Rs. 2,000 from a Sind Local Board to the Countess of Dufferin's scheme for medical aid to women.

6. The following table compares the expenditure from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

		Provincial Expenditure (net).	
		1885-86.	1886-87.
		Rs.	Rs.
University Education ...	Arts Colleges	97,914	1,20,895
	Professional Colleges	58,175	51,119
School Education, General .	Secondary Schools...	2,63,184	3,46,210
	Primary Schools	3,77,951	3,64,652
School Education, Special .	Training Schools	56,928	62,932
	Medical Schools	36,118	25,908
	Other Special Schools	59,856	1,22,653
University		27,000	20,000
Direction		36,343	43,199
Inspection		2,01,576	2,07,145
Scholarships		30,264	30,535
Buildings		1,19,791	1,54,340
Furniture and Apparatus		14,326	22,030
Miscellaneous		28,753	17,273
Total ...		14,08,179	17,88,891

Some of the variations are due to temporary causes such as the absence of officers on leave; but the increase under Arts Colleges is due to larger grants-in-aid and to the opening of the Sind College. The increase under Secondary Schools is due to a larger number of aided schools, to the payment of arrear grants amounting to Rs. 45,000, and to the payment of special grants to the Sind Madrasa, the Máhím Orphanage and several other schools. The increase under Primary Schools is due to the extra grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to Local Boards, and to the fact that the Municipal Boards drew their full grant and also the arrears due for the previous year. Some additions have been made to the Training Schools, and the increase to Special Schools is caused by additions to the subordinate classes in the College of Science, by the opening of the Veterinary College in Bombay and by extra grants to the Industrial Schools at Ratnágiri and Sirúr. The grant to the University was reduced by Rs. 7,000. The expenditure on buildings was increased by the payment of outstanding claims from aided schools. Larger grants were given for the purchase of apparatus for the

teaching of science subjects, and the expenditure under Miscellaneous was reduced by showing special grants against the schools which benefited by them.

7. The figures I have given are arranged according to the orders of the Government of India, but the allotments in the Provincial Budget and the expenditure under each head of the Provincial Budget were as under :—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Excess.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	27,000	20,000	...	7,000
Direction	43,000	43,199	199	...
Inspection	2,20,000	2,14,403	...	5,597
Government Colleges, General	1,72,000	1,46,863	...	25,137
Do. do. Professional... ...	98,000	1,06,602	8,602	...
Government Schools, Special—				
(1) Schools of Art and Industry ...	86,000	34,100	...	51,900
(2) Training Schools	64,000	60,329	...	3,671
Government Schools, General—				
(1) Secondary Schools	3,69,000	3,57,658	...	11,342
(2) Primary Schools	1,000	865	...	135
Grants-in-Aid—				
(1) Payments by results	2,06,000	2,18,649	12,649	...
(2) Other Grants	80,000	1,13,796	33,796	...
(3) Building Grants	1,45,000	1,53,967	8,967	...
(4) Contributions to Local Boards ...	3,73,000	3,81,529	8,529	...
(5) Do. to Municipal Boards..	1,12,000	1,40,532	28,532	...
Scholarships	38,000	28,697	...	9,303
Miscellaneous...	16,000	18,313	2,313	...
Grant Medical College and Medical Schools.	55,000	56,716	1,716	...
Dakshina Fund	16,118	16,118	...	...
Scientific and other minor Departments ...	37,900	22,336	...	15,564
Miscellaneous (rates and taxes)	1,032	570	...	462
Aden Schools...	2,336	2,336	...	...
Gross Total ...	21,62,386	21,37,578	1,05,303	1,30,111
Deduct—Departmental Receipts ...	3,36,000	3,48,687	12,687	...
Net Total ...	18,26,386	17,88,891	92,616	1,30,111
			Deduct—Excess ...	92,616
			Net Saving ...	37,495

Many of the savings have already been explained, but there was a large saving under Government Colleges as the Karáchi College was finally established as an aided institution. The excess under Professional Colleges is due to an extra grant for the contingent charges of the College of Science. The saving under Schools of Art and Industry is due to delay in applying a new grant for

technical education, as the arrangements for the opening of the Central Institute are not yet completed. The saving under Secondary Schools is due to the closing of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kumta and to savings in the salaries of teachers. The saving under Scholarships was made on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and the saving under Scientific and Minor Departments is due to delay in the opening of the Veterinary College at Bombay. The increase in departmental receipts is mainly due to a rise in the fee-receipts of Government institutions—from Rs. 2,76,723 to Rs. 2,80,948—and to increased receipts from the workshops of the College of Science.

8. General Table VII. gives figures for Local and Municipal Boards separately, but in comparing the figures with those for the previous year it must be remembered that several changes have occurred in the list of Municipalities, and that many adjustments of arrears and other claims have been necessary both between Government and the Municipalities, and between Local and Municipal Boards. In the year under report, as compared with the previous year, the number of Board schools.—Local and Municipal together—has risen from 4,698 to 4,959, the number of children on the rolls from 292,291 to 296,474, the average monthly number on the rolls from 280,443 to 288,057, and the average daily attendance from 204,844 to 207,074, while the fee-receipts have advanced from Rs. 1,99,527 to Rs. 2,03,817. The Government grant to Local Boards was, as I have already stated, increased by a lákh, and the full grant to the Municipalities was claimed and also a large amount of arrears. The Government grants, therefore, rose from Rs. 3,77,639 to Rs. 5,56,044. Finally, the total expenditure from the Municipal School funds rose from Rs. 4,02,162 to Rs. 4,83,259, and the total expenditure from the District Local Board funds from Rs. 11,66,721 to Rs. 13,01,225; but owing to larger receipts from Government, school-fees and other sources of income the net expenditure against Municipal Rates was reduced from Rs. 2,41,999 to Rs. 2,13,825, while the net expenditure from the Cess only rose from Rs. 6,85,153 to Rs. 7,05,378.

9. The grants to aided institutions are shown in General Table IV to have risen from Rs. 2,79,282 to Rs. 4,53,173. Part of this increase is due to the building grants which will be noticed in the next paragraph, and part is due to the payment of arrears which I have already mentioned. The rest of the increase is due to the new rules for aided colleges, to the increasing number of aided schools and to a larger expenditure in special grants. The colleges, including the new Sind College, received Rs. 22,000 against Rs. 9,100 in the previous year, the results grants to schools rose from Rs. 1,60,644 to Rs. 1,79,598, the fixed grants to schools from Rs. 34,125 to Rs. 47,116 and the special grants from Rs. 8,865 to Rs. 44,800. The details of the grants to colleges and of the results and fixed grants to schools are given in the subsidiary forms of Appendix A, but the list of special grants is as under :—

		Rs.
Sassoon Mechanics Institute—Furniture	...	180
Mission High School, Poona—Apparatus	...	250
Industrial School, Sirúr—Initial expenditure	...	6,000
Endowment—Scottish Orphanage ...	...	20,000
Do. Bishop High School ...	...	3,550
Do. St. Mary's Girls' School ...	...	3,550
Fort High School—Library and apparatus	...	4,350
Poona Native Institution—Apparatus ...	...	500
Fergusson College—Library and apparatus	...	3,000
Methodist School, Igatpuri—Furniture	...	500
Deaf-Mutes Institution	...	1,200
Dnyán Prasárak Mandali	...	300
Free General Assembly's Library ...	...	500
Sind Arts College—Furniture ...	...	1,000
Total	..	44,880

10. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the last two years :—

	Expenditure.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to hired buildings	294	373
Grants to Board Schools	20,809	30,439
Grants to Aided Schools	98,688	1,23,528
	1,19,791	1,54,340

The grants to aided institutions for the year under report were as under :—

	Rs.
St. Peter's Girls' School, Mázagaon	16,776
St. Mary's Girls' School, Poona	1,804
Convent School, Poona	984
Mission High School, Ahmednagar	957
Do. Vernacular School, Dahitne	350
Free Church School, Alibág	1,665
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay	12,499
Mission School, Dápoli	2,500
Poona Native General Library	4,000
St. Joseph's School, Bombay	15,000
Railway School, Igatpuri	9,233
Methodist School, Igatpuri	2,000
Sind Madrasa	2,760
Wilson College	39,000
Indo-British Institution	14,000
Total ...	1,23,528

The expenditure from the Public Works Budget on Government buildings in 1886-87 was as under :—

	Rs.
(a). Repairs	18,308
(b). Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	2,782
(c). Large works (above Rs. 1,000)* ...	1,09,513
Total, Public Works Department Budget ...	1,30,603

The following are the items for large works :—

	Rs.
High School, Broach	1,710
Additions to the College of Science ..	38,553
Restoration of the Vishrámbág, Poona ...	21,908
Water Tanks, Elphinstone College ...	2,187
Additions to the Grant Medical College ...	25,702
Additions to School of Art	1,286
Veterinary College, Bombay	18,167
Total ...	1,09,513

II.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.*

11. The Ahmednagar Mission High School has been recognized by the University for the purposes of the Previous Examination, and the new Sind College at Karáchi for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. French has been added to the list of second languages for the higher examinations; and in accordance with representations made by Government, Indian Palæography has been added to the list of optional subjects for the M. A. Examination in Languages.

12. **Arts Colleges.**—Particulars as to the Colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Subsidiary Form 1 (Appendix A), and the attendance in the Arts Colleges is shown below :—

	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly number on the Rolls.		Average daily Attendance.		Fee Receipts.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Government.							Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone College	258	215	249	229	235	212	26,337	23,626
Deccan College	190	165	160	126	138	106	10,689	9,772
Gujarát College	92	50	56	66	51	54	4,020	3,510
Total ...	540	430	465	421	424	372	41,046	36,908
Native State.								
Rájárám College	21	22	29	21	28	20	1,362	825
Sámaldás College	47	57	27	51	19	48	840	1,212
Total ...	68	79	56	72	47	68	2,202	2,037
Aided.								
Free General Assembly... ...	161	168	137	162	126	152	6,893	8,093
St. Xavier's	139	156	108	139	103	131	9,070	11,636
Fergusson College	133	94	95	108	82	86	4,860	4,914
*Sind College	...	28	...	29	...	27	...	205
Total ...	433	446	340	438	311	396	20,823	24,848

* For three months only.

13. The distribution of the students in the different classes is as under :—

Name of College.	Reading for the Previous Examination.	Reading for the 1st Examination for the Degree of Bachelor.	Reading for the Degree of Bachelor.	Reading for the Degree of Master of Arts.	Total.
Elphinstone College	91	52	55	17	215
Deccan College	74	76	15	...	165
Gujarát College	34	12	4	...	50
Rájárám College	19	3	...	...	22
Sámaldás College	43	9	5	...	57
Free General Assembly	101	49	15	3	168
St. Xavier's College	88	43	25	...	156
Fergusson College	94	...	...	...	94
Sind College	23	5	...	...	28

14. *Previous Examination.*—The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination :—

Colleges.	1886.		1885.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	133	37	119	34
Deccan College	110	38	91	21
Free General Assembly	89	22	73	21
St. Xavier's	64	21	50	28
Gujarát College	28	12	22	9
Rájárám College	25	5	41	4
Baroda College	25	9	23	5
Fergusson College	83	25	50	17
Sámaldás College	19	9	18	3
Under special order of the Senate	2	1	...	...
Total ...	578	179	487	142

First Examination for the Degree of B. A.—The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination :—

Colleges.	1886.		1885.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	78	43	92	43
Deccan College	71	21	65	23
Free General Assembly	36	10	29	5
St. Xavier's	43	21	31	13
Rájárám College	11	3	14	7
Gujarát College	17	6	15	3
Sámaldás College	7	5	...	...
Total ...	263	109	246	94

Second Examination for the Degree of B. A.—The following is a statement showing the number of candidates examined and the number passed :—

Colleges.	1886.		1885.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	60	47	44	31
Deccan College	32	18	37	28
Free General Assembly	9	4	5	5
St. Xavier's	16	9	6	5
Gujarát College	5	1	...	...
Total ...	122	79	92	69

First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—There were 2 candidates, 1 of whom passed the examination. He was from the Elphinstone College

In 1885 there were 2 candidates who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination, one of them being placed in the first class. They were both from the Elphinstone College. In 1885 there were 3 candidates who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 6 candidates, 4 of whom passed the examination, 2 of them being placed in the second class. 1 was from the Elphinstone College, 1 from the Deccan College, and 2 from St. Zavier's. In 1885 there were 4 candidates who failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates who passed the examination; one of them was placed in the first class. 1 was from the Elphinstone College and 1 from the Deccan College. In 1885 there were no candidates.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics.—There was 1 candidate who passed the examination in the second class. He was from the Elphinstone College. In 1885 there were 4 candidates, 2 of whom passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 2 candidates, 1 of whom passed the examination. He was from the Deccan College. In 1885 there were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination.

15. Owing to the small number of students who passed the Entrance Examination the attendance in the Government Colleges shows a considerable falling off, but the two older Colleges did well in the examinations for degrees. The only change in the teaching staff of the Elphinstone College was caused by the return of Dr. Lyon from furlough. In the Deccan College Mr. Barrett took the place of Mr. Selby who proceeded to England on furlough, and the only other change in the staff was caused by the nomination of Dr. Bhandárkar to represent the Presidency of Bombay at the Congress of Orientalists which was held in Vienna. By the death of Mr. Shanahan in November the Gujarát College lost a valuable teacher who had given effective aid to Mr. J. R. Dalál during the absence of Mr. Best on furlough. Mr. Best resumed charge of the College in February, but retired on pension at the end of March, when the College was finally separated from the Government High School and made over to the management of a Committee or Board of Control consisting of the Trustees of the College Endowment Fund and of three representatives of Government.

16. The Arts College at Karáchi was opened on the 17th of January. The College is under a Council consisting of three Government nominees, six representatives of the Sind College Association and one representative for each Municipal or Local Board that contributes not less than Rs. 500 annually to the College Fund. The Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner are at the head of the College Board, and Government has promised a grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum. The Endowment Fund already exceeds a lákh of rupees, His Highness the Thákor of Bhávnagar contributing Rs. 5,000 and several European firms in Karáchi giving liberal subscriptions. Aid was also given by a few gentlemen belonging to the Panjáb, and the people came forward throughout the Province of Sind. In particular Mr. Edalji Dinshaw of Karáchi gave a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the establishment of a prize to be given annually to the most successful student in the College. The Municipal Boards in Sind have promised grants amounting to Rs. 13,050 a year, and the Local Boards have given subsidies amounting to Rs. 6,700. The whole of the arrangements which had to be made at Karáchi in connexion with the establishment of the College were settled by Mr. Giles while Educational Inspector for the Province, and the selection of the Principal was made by Mr. Kirkham while on leave to England. Mr. Kirkham was instructed to select a gentleman of scientific attainments and with a knowledge of the methods followed in England for the promotion of technical instruction. Mr. Kirkham had the advantage of consultation with Sir Barrow Ellis whose services to education in Sind and in the Bombay Presidency commenced many years ago and who kept up his interest in our fortunes until his death, of which we have

heard so recently. The gentleman selected by Mr. Kirkham under the advice of Sir Barrow Ellis was Mr. R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc., F.C.S., A.S.T.E., late Senior Demonstrator in the Finsbury Technical College. Dr. Walmsley is assisted by several graduates who obtained honors in our University examinations, and 28 students had joined the College before the close of the official year.

17. **Law Schools.**—The fees in the Bombay School have risen from Rs. 5,700 to Rs. 6,540, and there is a large increase in the attendance :—

	March 1886.	March 1887.
Senior students	49	54
Junior do.	54	63
Jurisprudence Class	70	89
Total ...	173	206

Mr. Sethna reports that 62 candidates presented themselves for the examination in Jurisprudence and that 52 succeeded in passing. For the LL. B. Examination there were 52 candidates and 18 passed, three being placed in the first and 15 in the second division.

At Poona the number of pupils fell from 64 to 43 and the fee-receipts from Rs. 998 to Rs. 725. Twenty-six candidates appeared for the examination in Jurisprudence and all of them were declared to have passed.

18. **Grant Medical College.**—Dr. Carter reports many changes in the staff of Professors during the year :—

"Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconachie, Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, having obtained 6 months' leave to Europe, his duties have been conducted by Surgeon H. W. Boyd. Surgeon W. K. Hatch also proceeded to England on 12 months' furlough on private affairs, and his duties as Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Anatomical Museum are being conducted by Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar. During the absence on leave for a period of nine months of Surgeon-Major I. B. Lyon, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, his duties were conducted by Surgeon A. Milne. Surgeon-Major Lyon has now returned and resumed charge of his duties from the 15th of February. Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Professor of Midwifery, was in May last temporarily transferred to the charge of the Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital, and resumed the duties of his permanent appointment on the 7th of January from Surgeon-Major D. N. Párakh, who acted as Obstetric Physician and Professor of Midwifery during Surgeon-Major Arnott's absence. Dr. Cook having in May last left for England on medical certificate, the duties of Principal and Professor of Medicine and of Hygiene were for the fourth time made over to me; and when Dr. Cook retired from the service on the 21st November last Government was pleased to confirm the appointment. I ask leave in this place to express my sincere admiration of the energy and abilities of my predecessor, under whose administration the College during a period of about 10 years was conducted from a condition somewhat depressed towards its present flourishing state."

The attendance returns for the College are as under :—

	31st March 1886.	31st March 1887.
University classes ... Men	234	227
University classes ... Women	4	4
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for women ...	14	16
Military pupils	44	29
Total ...	296	276

The fee-receipts have fallen from Rs. 26,880 to Rs. 22,100, but Rs. 3,119 have since been recovered in arrears.

The Principal mentions that the University Examinations were of a stringent character. In the First Examination in Medicine there were 87 candidates, of whom 59 passed, seven being placed in the first class. In the Second Examination in Medicine there were 84 candidates, of whom 43 passed, seven being placed in the first class. For the degree of L. M. & S. there were 36 candidates, of whom 16 passed, 2 being placed in the first class; and for the degree of M. D. there was one candidate who passed the examination.

Dr. Carter reports that one of the four girl-undergraduates has maintained her former high place in a class of 44 pupils and gained a scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 a month. He adds that other members of the female class also continue to work well, and that the prospects of some may be considered to be decidedly encouraging.

The Principal further reports that since the date of his last report 10 women have attended for instruction at the Obstetric Institution, four of them being the wives of soldiers sent up by the Military authorities. Six members of this class, including two of the soldiers' wives, completed the course of study and obtained certificates of qualification as midwives.

In accordance with the decision of Government no fresh admissions have been made to the class of Military Pupils for the last two years; and the class was largely reduced during the year under report, as 11 students who had completed their course of study came up for their final examination and were found to be qualified for promotion to the grade of Sub-assistant Apothecary.

During the year under report three Assistant Surgeons presented themselves for examination in accordance with the rules of their department, and were found to be qualified for promotion to a higher grade.

The work done by the College staff is shown by the list of lectures which is printed in Appendix B., and Dr. Carter reports that valuable additions have been made to the Materia Medica Museum and to the Anatomical and Pathological Museum, and that—

"The Secretary to the MacDougall Memorial Fund has given to the College Rs. 1,500 in Government Promissory Notes, the annual interest of which is to be devoted to a prize for the student who obtains the highest number of marks in the First Examination in Medicine, preference being given to a native of Káthiáwár over a native of any other place, and to a female over a male."

19. **The College of Science.**—The figures for the different classes were as under :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
University Department	116	153
Agricultural Department	38	24
Forest Department	11	9
Mechanical Department	90	97
Total ...	255	283

University Classes.—The University Department consists of 2 students reading for a degree in Science and 151 students of Engineering. Twenty candidates appeared for the L. C. E. Examination, all of whom passed, 2 being placed in the second class. For the 1st Examination in Civil Engineering there were 47 candidates, of whom 31 passed and 13 were placed in the 2nd class. In the examination for the L. C. E. the first and second places were taken by students from Mysore, and Dr. Cooke's report shows that the usefulness of the College is widely recognized :—

"I have at present in the College a number of pupils from Mysore, of whose abilities and assiduity I can speak in the highest terms. They have been very carefully selected by their Government which pays them stipends while they attend College, and are favourably report-

ed of. I have had 5 stipendiary students in College from Hyderabad (Deccan) during the past year, while the province of Káthiáwár has sent no less than 6 pupils."

Workshop and Sub-overseer Classes.—The number of apprentices has risen from 72 to 76 and in the Sub-overseer Class the number is 21 against 18 in the previous year :—

"During the year 21 finished their term of apprenticeship in the workshops and obtained the usual certificate, *viz.*, 10 carpenters, 8 fitters and 3 moulders. Of these, 15 passed successfully the entrance examination to the Sub-overseer Class and are now prosecuting their studies in that class with the view of obtaining its pass certificate; the other 6 have left for employment elsewhere. The extension of the carpenter's shop, mentioned in the last report as having been sanctioned, has been completed during the year, and the floors of the fitting shop, carpenter's shop, and store-room have been paved. These improvements, besides increasing the workshop accommodation, have added very much to the comfort and cleanliness of the whole establishment. The year under report has on the whole been a busy one. During the 10 months that the workshops were open orders for work amounting to Rs. 8,836 have been executed, and the net profit has been Rs. 1,064 against Rs. 775 last year. * * * The final examination of the Sub-overseer Class was held in January last; 14 students presented themselves, of whom 11 passed."

Agricultural Class.—The falling off in this class is attributed by Dr. Cooke to the uncertainty which—

"Still prevails as regards the future of students educated therein. The proposal for a University Degree in Agriculture was not approved by the Syndicate, it being considered that until Government declared how far they were prepared to improve the means of instruction, the establishment of a Degree in Agriculture was premature. In Government Resolution No. 3-E, dated 15th September 1886, Government declared its intention of improving the Agricultural Branch of the College, and in accordance with that Resolution I made proposals to Government which have not as yet been definitely settled. Mr. Pottinger, V. S., delivered the usual course of veterinary lectures to the class. The Veterinary Hospital, to which allusion was made in the last report, has been completed, but, as the establishment for its working has not yet been sanctioned, it has not been utilized. The object of the hospital is to treat gratuitously all the sick cattle which may be brought to it for treatment, and at this period of the year owing to the fresh grass following a long period of drought and semi-starvation, sick cattle abound. The hospital will be managed by a Superintendent who will live within the precincts of the hospital and who will work under the orders of the Veterinary Surgeon. I have every hope that this institution will be a success and prove beneficial to the villagers around by affording skilful treatment to their sick cattle and to the students by supplying the means of clinical instruction. The Herbarium continually increases, and I have just obtained a complete collection of Indian products from Calcutta collected under Dr. Watt's superintendence which promises to be a very valuable addition to the educational appliances of the College. Want of funds has prevented my improving the botanical garden as I should have wished."

Forest Class.—The class of nine pupils is made up of three senior students and 6 freshmen, four of whom were sent up by the Conservator of Forests in the Southern Circle and two by the Conservator of the Northern Circle.

"Mr. T. B. Fry was deputed by Government to deliver a course of lectures on practical forestry to this class during the rains and lectured to the students thrice weekly during the months of June, July, August and September. His lectures have been of much benefit, and as the weak point in the instruction of the Forest class was the want of good lectures on this subject, the men turned out in future should be more valuable to the Forest Department."

Other points of interest in the history of the year are briefly mentioned by Dr. Cooke :—

"The annual excursion last year was undertaken along the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Rájputána-Málwa Railways. The Agent of the Railway Company was kind enough to allow special rates and reserved carriages, which latter could be detached at any desired station and again attached to a train when the party wished to proceed. Among other places of interest we visited Mount Abu and Jeypore, further than which the funds at my disposal did not permit us to go. These excursions were instituted 15 years ago and are highly valuable aids to the practical instruction of a class. Since the 1st January the fees of the Engineering classes have been raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per annum for each student and fees have been taken from the students of the Agricultural Class for the first time. * * * I have recently started a Photographic Class in the College, as I believe a knowledge of the manipulation of photography will be eminently useful to Engineering, Agricultural and Forest Class students, and I hope to be able next year to report favourably of the experiment. * * * * * * * *

Looking at the results of the past year as a whole, I think I may characterise it as perhaps the most successful year since the establishment of the College. The number of pupils on the roll has been exceptionally large, the pupils have been remarkably successful at the University examinations, the fee-receipts have increased considerably, the Workshops have been well supplied with work and the College buildings have been increased by the erection of a Drawing School and Veterinary Hospital. The fee-receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,501, being Rs. 3,728 in excess of last year's collection."

III.—Secondary Schools.

20. The University Entrance Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi, and the number of candidates sent up from the various schools and from private tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination, were as under :—

Schools.	Number of Candidates sent up.	Number of Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School (Government)	123	51
New English School, Poona (aided)	86	39
St. Xavier's High School, Bombay (aided)...	37	28
Fort High School, Bombay (aided)	68	24
Dhárwár High School (Government)	56	21
Ahmedabad High School (Government)	38	18
Surat High School (Government)	51	18
Poona High School (Government)	45	14
Baroda High School (Native State)	25	13
Free General Assembly, Bombay (aided)	62	12
Rájarám High School, Kolhápur (Native State)	29	12
Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution (aided)	25	12
Náráyan Jagannáth High School, Karáchi (Government) ...	22	11
Káthiáwár High School, Rájkot (Native State)	22	11
Ratnágiri High School (Government)	17	10
Sardárs' High School, Belgaum (Government)	54	10
Ahmednagar High School (Government)	22	9
Dhulia High School (Government)	22	9
Hyderabad High School (Government)	28	8
Poona Native Institution (aided)	31	8
Akola High School (Berár)	12	7
Sátára High School (Government)	28	6
London Mission High School, Belgaum (aided)	28	6
Bishop's High School, Poona (aided)	6	6
Nadiád High School (Government)	21	6
Ahmedabad Mission High School (aided)...	23	5
Bhávnagar High School (Native State)	21	5
Broach High School (Government)	16	5
Byrámji Jijibhoy High School, Thána (Government)	20	5
Sángli English School (Native State)	10	5
Scottish High School, Byculla (aided)	8	5
Amraoti High School (Berár)	12	4
Bombay Proprietary School (unaided)	66	4
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay (aided)	7	4
Grammar School, Karáchi (aided)	5	4
Kárwár High School (Government)	14	4
Miraj High School (Native State)	11	4
Násik High School (Government)	15	4
St. Vincent School, Poona (aided)	5	4
Cathedral High School (aided)...	8	4
Báhádurkhánji High School, Junágad (Native State)	7	3
Bombay English School (aided)	17	3
Navánagar High School (Native State)	6	3
Robert Money Institution (aided)	15	3
Sávantvádi English School (Native State)	10	3
St. Mary's School, Poona (aided)	4	3
Surat Mission High School (aided)	20	3
Sir Cawasji Jehánghir N. Z. Madrasa (Native State)	6	3
Ahmednagar Mission High School (aided)	9	2
Alfred High School, Bhúj (Native State)	4	2

Schools.	Number of Candidates sent up.	Number of Successful Candidates.
Bombay High School (aided)	10	2
Bombay Ripon High School (unaided)	7	2
Chandanwádi High School (aided)	18	2
Cathedral Girls' High School (aided)	4	2
Shikárpur High School (Government)	10	2
Sholápur High School (Government)	16	2
Karáchi Mission High School (aided)	3	2
Bhor High School (Native State)	2	1
St. Peter's Boys' School (aided)	1	1
St. Peter's Girls' School (aided)	4	1
Indian Female Normal School, Girgaum (aided)	2	1
John Connon High School (aided)	4	1
Free Church Mission Institution, Alibág (aided)	4	1
Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay (aided)	2	1
Pánchgani High School (aided)	1	1
Victoria High School (aided)	1	...
Private Tuition	1,066	42
Total ...	2,452	527

Only 42 passed out of a thousand and sixty-six candidates sent up by private tutors; and with such a number of ill-prepared candidates hampering the examiners, it speaks well for the High Schools that they passed more than a third of the candidates they sent up. In 1885-86, when the Matriculation was not conducted with the same severity as in 1886-87, the High Schools passed more than half of their candidates, while the Arts Colleges, although protected by the University from outside competition, did not in either year pass a third of their candidates for the Previous Examination or half of their candidates in the First Examination for a Degree.

21. **High Schools.**—Full details as to secondary schools will be found in Subsidiary Forms 2 and 3 and the attendance in the schools teaching up to the Matriculation is shown in the following table :—

High Schools.

	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																				
Central Division	6	2,729	6	2,500	1	210	1	243	22	6,695	23	8,007	4	1,553	2	614	33	11,187	32	11,364
North-East do.	3	807	3	732	...	...	...	...	1	185	1	298	...	...	...	...	4	992	4	1,030
Northern do.	4	1,378	4	1,222	6	1,305	6	1,479	2	992	2	790	...	...	...	...	12	3,675	12	3,491
Southern do.	3	963	3	886	2	654	2	660	1	403	1	418	...	...	...	...	6	2,020	6	1,964
Sind	3	905	3	871	...	...	...	...	5	777	6	1,032	...	...	...	...	8	1,682	9	1,903
Total ...	19	6,782	19	6,211	9	2,169	9	2,382	31	9,052	33	10,545	4	1,553	2	614	63	19,556	63	19,752
Girls' Schools.																				
Central Division	1	69	1	69	...	...	...	...	8	832	8	909	...	...	...	...	9	901	9	978
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	184	2	153	...	...	...	...	3	184	2	153
Total ...	1	69	1	69	...	...	...	...	11	1,016	10	1,062	...	...	...	...	12	1,085	11	1,131
Grand Total ...	20	6,851	20	6,280	9	2,169	9	2,382	42	10,068	43	11 607	4	1,553	2	614	75	20,641	74	20,883

22. **High Schools, Central Division.**—The fee-receipts of the Government schools have fallen from Rs. 71,212 to Rs. 70,774, and some of the schools show a decrease in attendance. The decrease at Poona is attributed to the competition of aided schools, while Mr. Modak attributes the decrease in the Elphinstone School to increasing strictness on his part in the entrance examination and to a general feeling of depression among the people as regards the future of secondary and higher education. Other Head Masters too speak of this second reason, but I understand that the allusion is to the Government institutions only, as in the figures for all classes of schools and especially in the figures for aided schools there is no sign of anything but a steady increase. With regard to the efficiency of the schools Mr. Kirkham reports that the year appears to have been generally satisfactory. The Elphinstone School was examined by the College Professors and the results showed that fair progress had been made. The report on the Poona School was not so favourable as usual, but I hope for great improvement now that the Vishrámbág has been restored and proper accommodation provided. The schools at Sátára and Thána are in a satisfactory state, but Mr. Kirkham still notices certain deficiencies in the work of the higher classes at Thána. The Ratnágiri School shows a decrease in attendance as the two lower classes have been abolished in favour of two aided schools. The school did well in the Matriculation and in the annual examinations. At Sholápur there is a decrease in attendance but the fee-receipts increased, the higher classes being fuller than usual. The teaching staff at Sholápur has lately been strengthened so that I expect much improvement during the current year. In the Poona High School for Girls the expenditure of the year was Rs. 9,751 from Government and Rs. 5,512 from private funds. The attendance is the same as for the previous year, but the report of the Inspector is very satisfactory.

It gives me sincere pleasure to be able to say that the year has been one of quiet consolidation. The school has grown one standard, having now a fourth standard class, whereas last year it had reached only the third, and has quietly and steadily grown in efficiency in all its classes. The brightness and manifest happiness of the girls which I remarked upon last year continues, and there is now in addition the tone and discipline which mark a thoroughly well ordered school. * * * I think the Council and Miss Hurford and her staff of assistants may fairly be congratulated on the good year's work they have done."

Mr. Kirkham reports that 22 of his 31 aided schools are in Bombay, 8 in the city or cantonment of Poona, and one at Pánchgani; and that 16 of the schools are for Europeans, 4 "English-teaching" or mixed schools for Europeans and Natives, and 11 Anglo-Vernacular schools. The Scottish Girls' School at Poona has been closed, and the Chandanvádi and Fort High Schools have been added to the list of aided schools. Mr. Kirkham remarks that the Victoria High School was found in good working order and that the Fort High School has now thoroughly established itself as an institution of the most complete equipment and of the highest efficiency.

"The Poona Mission Institution presented 126 boys for examination by Mr. Patwardhan, but the results were less satisfactory than on some previous occasions though the grant earned was Rs. 1,397 against Rs. 1,013 earned in 1884-85. The Chandanwádi High School passed on the whole a fair examination, earning for the first time a grant of Rs. 1,269, though I was obliged to record the English of the higher standards as very weak. The Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent Institution, Bombay, passed as usual a thoroughly satisfactory examination. So far as a purely day school training can effect it, and so far as the school work only is concerned, the boys in the High School proper are receiving as sound a secondary education as any given in the Presidency; and bearing in mind that this education is given gratuitously to those who would otherwise find it difficult to get any schooling at all, the institution might fairly be called the Christ's Hospital of Bombay. As regards the Bombay High School, Cheera Bázár, and the Private English School, Breach Candy Road, Ráo Sáheb Sahasrabudhe reports that they are in a fairly satisfactory state."

Among the European Schools St. Peter's Girls' School and St. Mary's Institution in Bombay and the Bishop's School and St. Mary's School at Poona are singled out for special praise. The Scottish Schools in the Fort and at Byculla earned much higher grants than on any previous occasion. The Scottish Orphanage at Máhím was found to be in a satisfactory state, but the Inspector notes that the staff is not sufficient for the number of standards which are

attempted, and he also speaks of the necessity of a school workshop for the elder boys. On the Education Society's School at Byculla and the Pánchgani School special reports were submitted. Of the two "English-teaching Schools," the St. Vincent School, Poona, passed a satisfactory examination and St. Mary's Institution in Bombay obtained a very favourable report.

Of the 4 unaided schools returned last year, the Fort Imperial High School was closed and two other schools have been transferred to the aided list. The unaided schools which remain are the Proprietary School and the Ripon High School, which has sent in returns for the first time. Mr. Kirkham reports that these two schools are institutions of repute and worthy to be considered members of the system of public instruction.

The Native State School of Sávantvádi was examined with satisfactory results, and Mr. Kirkham attributes the prosperity of the school to the popularity of the Head Master and the judicious supervision of the Political Superintendent.

23. **High Schools, North-East Division.**—The increased attendance in the North-East Division is due to the progress made by the American Mission School at Ahmednagar, where the attendance has risen from 185 to 298 and the fee-receipts from Rs. 1,351 to Rs. 2,238. The three Government schools all show a decrease in attendance, and Násik also shows a slight decrease in the fee-receipts; but this is more than made up by an increase in the fee-receipts at Dhulia and Ahmednagar, so that the total receipts from the three Government schools have risen from Rs. 12,065 to Rs. 12,691. In the Entrance Examination of the University the Government schools at Dhulia and Ahmednagar did fairly well, but the Government school at Násik and the Mission school at Ahmednagar were less successful than in the previous year. Before the Inspector the position of the schools was different, Násik being first and Dhulia second; but it must be remembered that the Government school at Ahmednagar has no lower standards and therefore has not an equal chance of showing a high average of passes.

24. **High Schools, Northern Division.**—In my last report I mentioned that the Municipality of Ahmedabad had withdrawn their grant to the Government school and had thus released us from the engagement as to low fee-rates which was made by Sir A. Grant some 20 years ago. We have accordingly raised the fees to the level which for many years has obtained in other large cities, and the result has been the establishment of a New School under the management of a committee of the leading pleaders of Ahmedabad. This New School which charges low fees already contains 550 boys, and Mr. Giles reports that if the number of admissions is limited in accordance with the accommodation which is available, and if duly qualified masters are employed on adequate salaries, the school will be a useful institution. The New School is to receive a municipal grant of Rs. 1,200 per annum and is eligible for a grant-in-aid from Government. The Government High School shows a large falling off in attendance but an increase in the fee-receipts; and the Mission school at Ahmedabad which followed our example in raising the fee-rates afterwards had to make a slight reduction in the revised rates as the New School drew off a very large number of its pupils. In Surat the Government school shows a decrease in attendance, while the Mission School which charges low fees has raised its attendance, and a new school has been opened by Mr. Vakilna. The Government school at Nadiád shows an increase for the year, but the Government school at Broach shows a slight decrease in attendance which is due to the growth of the aided school under the local Sabha. In the four Government schools together the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 22,953 to Rs. 25,201. With regard to the efficiency of the schools in British districts, Mr. Giles attributes the decrease in the number of candidates who passed the University Entrance Examination to a sudden change of standard, and he expresses an opinion that the efficiency of the Government High Schools has greatly increased during the last few years. To secure a uniform test in the Matriculation standard he would have a Central Board of Examiners through whose hands every paper should pass before final sanction. The Government school at Ahmedabad did well in

the University Examination and obtained a fair percentage of success in the annual examination which was held by the College staff. The Government school at Surat appears to have been well managed during the year, and Mr. Uttamrám is in hopes of obtaining a gift of Rs. 5,000 for a Laboratory. The Government school at Broach has gone into its new building, and it is hoped will improve rapidly, now that satisfactory accommodation is provided for it. The Government school at Nadiád was not as successful as usual in the Entrance Examination but obtained a good report from the Inspector.

The High Schools in the Native States of the Northern Division consist of the school at Bhúj and of five schools in Káthiáwár. These five schools show an increase of 163 pupils and have raised their fee-receipts from Rs. 8,548 to Rs. 10,497. Mr. Giles reports that all of the Káthiáwár schools, with the exception of Wadhwán, are placed in excellent buildings and provided with all requisites, and that at Wadhwán the foundation-stone of a new building has been laid. He adds that like the four Government High Schools all of the Káthiáwár schools, with the exception of Wadhwán, are supplied with scientific apparatus sufficient for the wants of the schools as defined by the final examination for which boys are at present prepared; while at Bhávnagar the Head Master is able to make use of the magnificent apparatus belonging to the Sámaldás College. Rájkot did well in the Entrance Examination and the Bhávnagar School satisfied the Inspector. A good account is also given of the schools at Junágad and Navánagar and the fees have been raised at Navánagar and Wadhwán and may hereafter be still further increased.

25. **High Schools, Southern Division.**—The Southern Division shows a slight decrease in the attendance, but the fee-receipts of Government schools have risen from Rs. 16,003 to Rs. 17,961. The total attendance in all the High Schools is put at 1,964, and out of this number only 640 belong to the towns where the schools are located, so that nearly two-thirds of the boys come from the villages and smaller towns. With regard to the Entrance Examination of the University Mr. Patwardhan remarks that his Division passed 107 candidates in 1884-85, but that the number of passes fell to 86 in 1885-86 and to 62 in 1886-87, Dhárwár being the only school that kept up its number during the three years. In the Inspector's examination Miraj comes first and the London Mission School last, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kárwár and Kolhápur coming in order after Miraj. But Mr. Patwardhan states that Kolhápur was examined shortly after the classes had been re-arranged, and that the results obtained were satisfactory.

Mr. D. G. Kelkar, M.A., acted as Head Master at Belgaum for 4 months, while Mr. Hoogwerf was absent on furlough, and afterwards at Dhárwár for a similar term, while Mr. Káné was in charge of the Inspector's office. The Government schools at Belgaum and Kárwár show an increase in the attendance and fee-receipts. And the third Government school at Dhárwár shows an increase in the fee-receipts but a large falling off in the attendance.

The High Schools supported by the States of Kolhápur and Miraj are well spoken of. Mr. Candy's return for Kolhápur shows that the attendance has risen from 432 to 441 and the fee-receipts from Rs. 7,003 to Rs. 7,336. At Miraj Mr. Atré has 219 boys against 222 in the previous year, but the fee-receipts, although they have risen from Rs. 770 to Rs. 1,246, are still very poor. The Musalmán who matriculated from Miraj in 1885, has been granted a State scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem tenable for 3 years at an Arts College.

The London Mission School contains 418 boys, or 15 more than in the previous year, but the fee-receipts have fallen from Rs. 2,166 to Rs. 1,768, which is even worse than the Miraj return.

26. **High Schools, Sind.**—In Sind the number of high schools remains unchanged, but a girls' school at Karáchi has been transferred to the list of Middle Schools, while the Proprietary School at Shikárpur has been promoted to the High School list. The attendance in the High Schools has risen by 190 boys, the increase being due to the aided schools. The Govern-

ment schools at Karáchi and Shikárpur show an increase of 14 pupils, but in the Hyderabad School there is a decrease of 48. With regard to fee-receipts Mr. Jacob gives the following figures :—

Schools.	Number on Rolls.		Fee-receipts.	
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
			Rs.	Rs.
3 Government Schools	905	871	14,284	15,582
4 Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	517	622	2,784	3,029
4 Aided European and Eurasian Schools ...	526	563	10,657	12,539

The fee-receipts in the European schools are as usual very satisfactory, but the increase is due to the Grammar School, the Convent School and the School at Manora, as St. Patrick's School shows a decrease for the year. The fee-receipts of the Government schools increased by Rs. 1,298 in spite of the number of boys on their rolls having fallen by 34: but in the aided schools the receipts from fees are not satisfactory:—

"The Karáchi Church Missionary Society's School shows an actual decrease in this respect, although the number of its pupils was larger than in 1885-86. Here therefore is a clear symptom of retrogression. The Hyderabad Church Mission Society's School with a small increase of pupils shows a considerable increase of fees. The Madrasa is an infant institution with many peculiar difficulties to overcome, but will doubtless have a better record to show hereafter when it has more firmly established itself in the Province. The Shikárpur Proprietary School shows an increase all round; and now that it has raised its fee-rates, will, I hope, receive a substantial addition to its income from fees next year."

With regard to examination results, the number of boys who passed the Entrance Examination from the Sind schools fell from 38 to 28, but Mr. Jacob attributes this falling off to a sudden change in the standard required by the Examiners, particularly by the Examiners in Mathematics. He adds that he would not be opposed to a gradual raising of the Matriculation Standard, more especially in the oral examination, and that provided the movement were steadily in one direction, the public schools would not find any difficulty in meeting the University's demands upon them. The annual examinations of the High Schools were conducted by Mr. Giles, and the general conclusion he and Mr. Jacob draw from the results is that secondary education in Sind, whether in Government or aided institutions, is well organized and efficient.

27. **Middle Schools.**—The returns for middle schools are as under :—

Middle Schools.

Division.	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys Schools.																												
Central Division ...	10	1,712	10	1,638	15	488	19	604	22	628	20	634	3	174	4	188	25	1,792	34	2,481	10	976	4	536	85	5,770	91	6,131
North-East do. ...	1	175	1	133	9	157	6	108	19	513	19	511	...	...	—	...	11	417	9	363	...	...	...	...	40	1,262	35	1,115
Northern do. ...	11	1,400	11	972	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	123	25	1,652	29	1,927	13	773	15	786	1	29	2	51	50	3,854	59	3,859
Southern do. ...	2	329	2	264	22	530	16	393	12	416	14	593	20	942	20	910	8	411	8	290	4	384	6	542	68	3,012	66	2,992
Sind...	1	61	1	66	1	11	2	45	10	664	9	598	...	...	...	...	8	427	9	328	1	49	1	129	21	1,212	22	1,166
Aden	1	79	1	79	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	1	79
Total ...	26	3,756	26	3,202	47	1,186	43	1,150	63	2,221	64	2,459	48	2,768	53	3,025	65	3,820	75	4,248	16	1,438	13	1,258	265	15,189	274	15,342
Girls Schools.																												
Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	23	1,414	23	1,433	...	...	...	...	23	1,414	23	1,433
North-East do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	—	3	82	5	119	...	...	...	...	3	82	5	119
Northern do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	100	5	91	...	...	...	...	5	100	5	91
Southern do. ...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	1	17	1	20	...	...	...	—	3	64	2	55	...	—	...	...	4	81	3	75
Sind...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	3	112	...	...	1	9	2	29	4	121
Total ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	20	...	...	...	...	36	1,689	38	1,810	...	...	1	9	37	1,706	40	1,839
Grand Total ...	26	3,756	26	3,202	47	1,186	43	1,150	64	2,238	65	2,479	48	2,768	53	3,025	101	5,509	113	6,058	16	1,438	14	1,267	302	16,895	314	17,181

28. **Middle Schools, Central Division.**—The Government schools show a slight decrease in attendance and the fee-receipts have fallen from Rs. 30,808 to Rs. 30,268. As to efficiency Mr. Kirkham reports that the Poona Camp School and the five schools in Bombay as usual passed a satisfactory examination, that the Pandharpur and Bársi schools are in much the same condition as last year and that the Kalyán school passed a very poor examination.

The Local Boards opened new schools at Nárgol, Khálápur, Birwádi and Nágothna and closed the school at Manchár. The fee-receipts of the year rose from Rs. 3,067 to Rs. 4,446, and Mr. Kirkham reports that all of the schools are self-supporting. The best of the schools are those at Tárápur and Dáhánu in Thána.

The decrease in the number of schools maintained by the Municipalities is caused by the closing of the schools at Ghodnadi, Jejuri and Ashta. A new school was opened at Indápur, while a new school in Bombay appears to have been classed under Local Boards. The schools at Bárámati, Vengurla and Bassein are reported to be excellent, while the school at Wái has been somewhat disturbed by the opening of a private school, and the schools at Junnar, Bhiwándi and Thana are in a somewhat precarious condition.

The increase in the number of schools maintained by Native States is due to the opening of a new school at Jath. The school at Akalkot has been reported to be in an efficient state, while the schools at Bhor and Phaltan may be said to be in as satisfactory a condition as the generality of their class in British districts.

A Mission School for girls at New Wádi in Bombay has been closed, but 10 schools have been added to the list of aided schools. These 10 schools are a Railway school at Sháhabad, Anglo-Vernacular schools at Ratnágiri, Khed and Málvan, an English school at Thána, and an Anglo-Portuguese school, St. Joseph's School, the Chandanwádi Boys' and Girls' School, the Prabhu Seminary, and Dr. Blaney's school in Bombay. Mr. Kirkham reports that of the 57 schools now open, 35 teach Anglo-Vernacular standards and 22 European standards (including 12 classed as "English-teaching"). The Anglo-Vernacular schools as a whole fairly maintained their efficiency during the year. Among the European and English-teaching schools the Indian Female Normal School at Girgaon is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, and, except in one or two points, the Pensioners' School and the Conference School at Poona satisfied the Inspector. Good reports are given to the Railway schools at Parell, Lanávli, Sholápur and Sháhabad, and to the Education Society's Girls' School at Byculla. The English School at Thána and the Anglo-Portuguese School and St. Joseph's School in Bombay were found to be doing useful work, and almost the only school with which the Inspector found fault was the Indo-British Boys' Institution at Sonápur.

The decrease under unaided schools is due to the transfer of 5 schools to the aided list and to the omission of an Anglo-Vernacular school in Bombay. Of the four schools which remain the Inspector mentions with approval the Bhendi Bázár and Khetvádi schools and the Gokaldás Tejpál Seminary.

29. **Middle Schools, North-East Division.**—The North-East Division shows a decrease of 3 schools and 110 pupils which is caused by the closing of the Local Board schools at Manmád, Vinchur and Faizpur. But the Inspector has omitted to enter three new schools with a large number of pupils. One of these three schools is a private school at Dhulia, which we have offered to aid on certain conditions; the second school is an English-teaching school at Ahmednagar which has been registered for a grant-in-aid during the current year; and the third is a private school at Násik which has been refused aid as it does not satisfy the requirements of the Code. The Government school at Ahmednagar is reported to be in its usual state of high efficiency. The decrease in the number of English classes under the Local Boards has reduced the fee-receipts from Rs. 1,089 to Rs. 704, but the 6 classes which remain

are said to be fairly efficient. The 19 schools or classes under Municipal Boards show a slight decrease in attendance, but have raised their fee-receipts from Rs. 2,244 to Rs. 2,733. The Yeóld school is said to be very efficient and the Inspector was well satisfied with the schools at Bhusáwal, Yával, Jalgaon, Sangamner, Málegaon and Sinnar. The rest of the schools are said to be more or less efficient, with the one exception of the school at Igatpuri. The number of aided Schools is unchanged as the Mission School at Devláli has been closed while a private school at Pimpalgáon Baswant has been placed upon our list. The 14 schools now aided consist of 3 schools for Europeans, 2 English-teaching schools and 9 Anglo-Vernacular schools. The three schools for Europeans are the Railway schools at Bhusával and Igatpuri and the Methodist school at Igatpuri. The Inspector praises the discipline and management of the Railway schools, and reports that the Bhusával school did very well at the annual examination. The English-teaching schools consist of a small class in the Mission school at Manmád and of St. Joseph's school in Igatpuri. This last school was found to be in a satisfactory condition. Among the Anglo-Vernacular schools, the private schools at Nasirabad and Pimpalgaon Baswant and the S.P.G. Mission School at Ahmednagar did very well before the Inspector, and he was satisfied with the American Mission School for girls at Ahmednagar and with the Church Missionary Society's schools at Manmád, Nándgaum and Sharanpur, but was less pleased with the private school at Ahmednagar.

30. **Middle Schools, Northern Division.**—In the Northern Division the number of Government schools remains the same, but there is a large decrease in attendance which is due to the order that the usual fee-rates should be imposed, now that under the new Act our middle schools are no longer dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the towns. Mr. Giles adds that the decrease is also partly due to the opening of new schools:—

"Thus in Ahmedabad the lower standards I-III of the new private High School contain 244 boys, while the two Government Branch Schools show a decrease of 169. In Anklesvar, again, the opening of a private school has almost emptied the Government school, and at Surat and Navsári boys have to some extent gone where the fee is lowest. Where the reduction in numbers attending a Government school has been serious there has been a corresponding reduction of expenditure. Thus the two Branch Schools of Ahmedabad are for the present amalgamated with reduced establishments, and at Anklesvar 2 of the assistants have been removed."

The fee-receipts of the Government schools came to Rs. 9,712 against Rs. 8,324 in the previous year.

The increase under Aided schools is due to the registration of private schools at Hánsot, Párdi, Kharsad and Ahmedabad. The schools at Godhra and Kapadvanj, which were wrongly classed in the report for 1885-86, are this year shown in their proper place under Municipal Schools. In the small European schools at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Ghadechi there is no change of importance. The new schools in Native States are the Mohabat Madrasa at Junágad, a school at Vánkáner and English classes at Sádra and Idar. The two unaided schools are the school at Dákor and a new private school at Cambay. With regard to the efficiency of the schools Mr. Giles remarks that all the schools obtained a lower percentage of success in the annual examinations, but that the Native State schools did better than the Government or Aided schools.

31 **Middle Schools, Southern Division.**—The two Government schools show a decrease of 65 boys, but the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 2,755 to Rs. 3,758. The Bijápur school is highly spoken of by the Inspector who recommends that it should be raised to the rank of a High School. At Hubli the results of the annual examination are not quite satisfactory, but a scheme for developing the school into a commercial school has been approved by Government and placed before the Municipality for acceptance. The decrease in the English classes under Local Boards is caused by the closing of the classes at Bail Hongal, Mugatkhán Hubli, Kalghatgi, Mishrikot, Hebli and Bhandiwad. The 16 classes which remain were examined with fairly satisfactory results, but the Inspector is of opinion that as opportunity offers they should

be separated from the primary schools. Meantime it is satisfactory to note that the cost of the 16 classes—Rs. 2,751—was met from fees and subscriptions except for a modest sum of Rs. 35 from Provincial Funds. The increase in the English schools under Municipal Boards is due to the opening of a new class at Navalgund and to the transfer of the Gadag school to this head. The first grade school at Gadag is reported to be in a fair state of efficiency, and it is proposed to raise the English classes at Bágalkot and Kumta to the rank of first grade schools. Of the rest of the classes, those at Athni, Gokák, Nipáni, Savadatti, Sirsi and Kárwár (girls' school) are reported to be in a flourishing state. Under Native States the Inspector returns 4 schools of the first and 16 of the second grade. The first grade school at Sángli succeeded in passing candidates at the Matriculation and did fairly well before the Inspector who reports that the fees have been raised, but that the teaching staff is still inadequate and underpaid. Next in importance to Sángli comes the school at Jamkhandi which satisfied the Inspector except in the fee-rate, which is much too low. The Rámdurg school is said to be efficient, but the school at Mudhol requires a more efficient staff of teachers. Of the 16 second grade schools 7 in Kolhápur, 2 in Kurundvád, 3 in Sángli, 2 in Miraj and one at Savanúr are satisfactory, but the class in Jamkhandi did not show good results. The number of aided schools has been changed as the Municipal school at Gadag has been shown in its proper place and a Mission School at Bail-Hongal placed upon the list, while the Muddebihál school has been closed. The largest of the aided schools is the German Mission school at Dhárwár which is well managed but requires better accommodation. The English class at Kirki in North Kánara is reported to be inefficient, and the rest of the aided schools are the 3 European and 4 English-teaching schools in Belgaum and Dhárwár. St. Mary's School at Belgaum has regained its former position under a new mistress, but the other two European schools have only a small number of pupils. The English-teaching schools consist of the two Convent schools and of a small Portuguese school at Belgaum and of St. Joseph's school at Dhárwár. Of these the Convent schools at Belgaum are the most important, but their returns of the year show a small decrease in attendance. Under unaided schools the Inspector shows two new classes at Honávar and Siddápur, but does not give a favourable account of these classes or of the class at Yedihal. The three remaining schools are private schools at Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolhápur. The first of these is well managed but has been refused a grant as the institutions already on our list provide for all the requirements of Belgaum. The second school is not properly equipped and the managers refused the conditions on which assistance was offered. Of the Kolhápur school the Inspector does not give a favourable account.

32. Middle Schools, Sind.—The Government school at Tatta shows a slight increase of attendance, and the changes under Local and Municipal Boards have been caused by the abolition of the Municipality at Tháru Sháh, so that the Anglo-Vernacular school reverts to the Local Board. The change under aided schools is caused by the opening of schools at Bhiria, Khandiáro and Naushahro, and by the omission of a small class in the Panjábi School at Sukkur which failed to conform to the rules of the Code. Under unaided schools there is a new school for girls which has been opened by the Church Mission Society at Hyderabad. With regard to efficiency Mr. Giles reports that there are some excellent 1st grade schools, notably that at Sukkur with 200 boys, and the large and flourishing schools at Rohri, Lárkhána and Tatta. He adds that the condition of the schools which he saw at Jacobabad, Sehwan and Kotri is not satisfactory, and that in others of the smaller towns there is room for improvement. Of the 5 private schools of Hyderabad Mr. Giles gives a bad account, but hopes that the measures which he has recommended for the improvement of these schools, and which have been approved, may result in a great change in their management. One noticeable point in the middle schools of Sind was the lowness of the fee-rates generally charged throughout the Province, and Mr. Giles specially mentions the inadequate fees levied at Sukkur, Lárkhána and Rohri, while at Jacobabad he found that no fees at all were levied. On this point Mr. Jacob's report is encouraging, as he states that he

has hopes of securing higher rates in all the towns, and that the rates proposed by Mr. Giles have already been adopted at Bhiria, Khandiáro, Nausháhro and Tatta, while the schools at Hyderabad are about to follow suit and a compromise has been accepted at Jacobábad.

33. **Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.**—The schools for Europeans have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, but the special returns required by the Government of India are as under :—

Class of Institutions.	Aided Schools.				Number of pupils on the 31st of March learning			Classification of pupils on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.								Remarks.*
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Other Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Portuguese.	Parsis.	Jews.	
Boys	18	1,621	1,541	1,371	1,621	416	58	1,470	9	..	1	..	94	9	38	295 girls in boys' schools.
Girls	22	1,632	1,599	1,326	1,632	222	94	1,453	9	2	..	4	97	57	10	301 boys in girls' schools.
Total ..	40	3,253	3,140	2,697	3,253	638	152	2,923	18	2	1	4	191	66	48	
Industrial Schools ..	1	19	19	17	19	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..	41	3,272	3,159	2,714	3,272	638	152	2,942	18	2	1	4	191	66	48	

The expenditure on these special schools was as under :—

	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions, Endowments and other Sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys	62,121	1,080	36,266	31,591	1,31,058
Girls	33,808	471	37,199	42,659	1,14,137
Total ...	95,929	1,551	73,465	74,250	2,45,195
Industrial schools	1,301	...	1,927	1,074	4,302
Scholarships	...	...	120	240	360
Buildings	57,295	...	131	8,208	65,634
Furniture and apparatus ...	500	...	307	1,718	2,525
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	697	697
Total ...	57,795	...	558	10,863	69,216
Grand Total ...	1,55,025	1,551	75,950	86,187	3,18,713

The stages of instruction as defined by the Government of India are as under:—

Class of Schools.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boys	164	25	189	296	39	335	368	80	448	446	127	573	52	24	76	1,326	295	1,621
Girls	6	120	126	24	247	271	62	426	488	155	420	575	54	118	172	301	1,331	1,632
Total ...	170	145	315	320	286	606	430	506	936	601	547	1,148	106	142	248	1,627	1,626	3,253

IV.—Primary Education.

34. Lists of the primary schools for boys will be found in Subsidiary Form 4, and the figures contrast with those of the previous year as under:—

Division.	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central	2	264	2	273	1,060	57,411	1,163	62,966	126	15,480	130	15,364	173	7,704	182	7,840
North-East	...	...	...	...	821	34,579	841	36,903	84	10,152	85	10,278	...	...	...	...
Northern	3	346	3	352	874	53,580	974	55,909	91	14,465	95	14,918	1,025	59,467	1,067	60,[illegible]
Southern	1	140	1	145	921	59,831	919	53,314	91	11,125	89	10,150	367	21,579	383	21,703
Sind	1	66	1	70	213	9,707	242	10,251	68	7,826	64	7,644	...	...	...	...
Aden	3	181	3	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	997	10	1,109	3,889	215,158	4,139	219,337	460	59,048	463	58,324	1,565	88,750	1,632	[illegible]

Division.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Police Schools in British Districts.				Total.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central	221	11,321	289	14,118	9	957	7	936	6	310	6	285	1,597	93,447	1,779	101,77[illegible]
North-East	96	2,415	106	2,848	...	...	...	...	4	178	4	146	1,005	47,224	1,086	50,17[illegible]
Northern	46	3,128	52	3,832	1	51	4	461	6	361	7	351	2,046	131,598	2,202	136,[illegible]
Southern	217	5,060	248	6,875	5	81	2	35	3	191	4	503	1,605	98,066	1,646	99,694
Sind	53	3,691	67	3,988	2	74	1	26	...	...	...	...	337	21,264	375	21,979
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	181	3	[illegible]
Total ...	633	25,524	762	31,661	17	1,163	14	1,458	19	1,040	21	1,285	6,593	391,980	7,041	463,677

35. **Local Boards.**—A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Local Boards will be found in Appendix C, and in the same place will be found the remarks of the Presidents of the Boards. There have been many

transfers between the Local and Municipal Boards, but the net result for both together is an increase of 253 schools and 3,455 boys.

The table showing the occupations of the parents of boys attending the Local Board Schools is as under :—

	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.				Vernacular Schools.			
	Sons and relations of people classed as				Sons and relations of people classed as			
	Agricultural.	Partly Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.	Agricultural.	Partly Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total.
Central Division... ...	43	217	344	604	23,026	20,245	19,838	63,109
North-East do.	16	42	50	108	13,329	11,492	12,082	36,903
Northern do.	...	...	...	...	28,640	9,560	16,079	54,279
Southern do.	78	69	246	393	24,491	8,492	19,366	52,349
Sind	6	9	30	45	2,171	2,126	5,954	10,251
Total ...	143	337	670	1,150	91,657	51,915	73,319	216,891

The next table, which includes the girls' schools belonging to the Local Boards, shows the use which the cess-payers make of their schools :—

	Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.			Vernacular Schools.		
	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.	Total Number on Rolls.	Cess-payers.	Proportion per cent.
Central Division	604	330	55	64,218	46,489	72
North-East do.	108	58	54	37,848	25,606	68
Northern do.	...	...	...	58,195	45,570	78
Southern do.	393	339	86	55,328	39,692	71
Sind	45	18	40	10,251	3,836	37
Total ...	1,150	745	65	225,840	161,193	71

The fee-receipts of the Local and Municipal Board schools in the Central Division rose from Rs. 76,951 to Rs. 78,731, and Mr. Kirkham reports that the increase to the Provincial assignment was largely employed in improving the Local Board Schools and especially in raising the pay of the assistant masters employed in them who had admittedly been underpaid.

"Some portion was, however, used to open new schools, and the result is seen in an increase of 103 schools. The Konkan Districts—Kolába, Thána and Ratnágiri—got the lion's share in this increase. The curriculum in the vernacular standards underwent revision during the year, but the changes will not come into effect till the current year. I still find it exceedingly difficult to get good school-committees for the village schools. With exceptions which I am glad to believe are on the increase they are either apathetic, visiting the school at intervals of many months or not at all, or else injudiciously interfering. They are naturally more efficient in large places where there is a greater choice. On the other hand, there are many signs that the Táluka Boards are becoming practically alive to the large powers of control placed in their hands by the Rules under the Local Boards Act, and determined to use them for the good of their localities. The decisions of these Boards on matters requiring minute local knowledge, such as the opening and closing of schools, the kind of accommodation suitable for a particular place, &c., are of the greatest practical value to the department."

The Local and Municipal Boards in the North-East Division show a decrease in fee-receipts which have fallen from Rs. 33,976 to Rs. 32,820. This decrease is apparently due to the closing of English classes as there is a considerable increase in the number of primary schools and in the attendance at primary schools belonging to the Local Boards. All of the Local Boards show an im-

provement in the attendance, but Ahmednagar contributes nearly half of the total increase. Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that he found time to investigate the cases of all masters under the Local Boards and that so far as funds permitted he adjusted their pay according to their merits. He also found money for a supply of books and apparatus to schools in want of such appliances and has been successful in procuring wall pictures and in promoting efficient teaching by encouraging object lessons.

The fee-receipts for Local and Municipal Boards in the Northern Division have fallen from Rs. 39,973 to Rs. 39,204, but there was a considerable increase in the number of the Local Board schools. This increase Mr. Giles attributes to a healthy season and to the increased funds at the disposal of the Local Boards. Existing schools were made more efficient and new schools were opened everywhere except in Surat.

"In the Districts other than Surat, the progress of the year is remarkable. Thus Ahmedabad shows 14 more schools and 469 more scholars, though the Local Board loses the Sánand School with 288 boys, which has been transferred to the Municipality. Kaira has 9 new schools and 732 more scholars, Broach 9 new schools and 781 scholars, and the Panch Maháls 15 new schools and 293 scholars. Adding to this that there has been a substantial increase in the monthly number on the rolls and daily attendance, in the fee-receipts and in the number of agriculturist or partly agriculturist children on the rolls, and we have, I think, the record of a very successful year as regards this class of school."

In the Southern Division the fee-receipts for Local and Municipal Board Schools have fallen from Rs. 45,118 to Rs. 44,990, the decrease being due to a smaller number of English classes. The large decrease in attendance is due in part to the closing of a number of night schools which I shall notice further on and in part to the introduction of stricter discipline such as prevails in the other divisions of the Presidency. In the matter of discipline the most important change has been the removal from the registers of the names of children who absent themselves without leave for more than 15 days or with leave for more than three consecutive months. A second reform introduced by the Inspector has been the revision of the free lists so as to prevent boys continuing their names on the register after they have ceased to be regular in attendance. In these two points the practice in the Division had been lax, and the result was a nominal roll much in excess of the real attendance. Finally in Dhárwár Mr. Patwardhan detected a good many cases of false registration and took measures to root out the evil. With regard to the working of the school committees Mr. Patwardhan gives a specially good account of them for the Belgaum District.

In Sind the fee-receipts have risen from Rs. 5,748 to Rs. 6,280, but nearly the whole of these receipts belong to the municipal schools. The increase in the number of Local Board schools and in the attendance at these schools is satisfactory as in the words of Mr. Giles the Boards have to deal with large areas, a scattered population and a people whose tendencies are not in the direction of education. On the working of the Táluka Boards and school committees Mr. Jacob remarks that the members reflect very accurately the spirit and sense of the educational and other officers with whom they are brought in contact. Mr. Giles and Mr. Jacob both remark on the absence of fee-receipts in the Local Board schools except in the case of Hyderabad. As to the expenditure of the Boards Rs. 16,800 were usefully spent on village school-houses and Rs. 1,060 on indigenous schools, while the grants to institutions which have not the first claim on Local Funds were Rs. 800 to the Proprietary School at Shikárpur, Rs. 8,700 to Municipal schools, Rs. 11,900 to the Madrasa and Rs. 6,700 to the Arts College.

36. **Municipal Boards.**—The list of schools transferred to the Municipal Boards will be found in Appendix D. On the schools in the Central Division Mr. Kirkham remarks as under :—

"The net result in the Central Division of the first year's administration of their schools by the Municipalities is as follows :—A decrease of schools from 185 to 182 and of scholars from 18,399 to 18,283. Taking Primary boys' schools by themselves there is a small increase of schools from 126 to 130 but still a decrease of boys in them from 15,480 to 15,364. The receipts of school-fees cannot be accurately compared as the previous year was a broken one, but several of the Municipalities have raised their fees and the statistics will be valuable next year. The rules prescribed by Government under the Municipal Acts to define the relative powers of Municipalities and the Department were promulgated in

the middle of the year under report and have done much to simplify matters. As time goes on doubtful points will be adjusted and correspondence and friction lessened. The school committees of the larger Municipalities have been most zealous in the discharge of their duties and have shown anxiety to improve the pay of their masters and the condition of their schools. In many of the smaller Municipalities, however, every consideration appears to be sacrificed to economy. It is of course too soon to form any general conclusion as to the results of Municipal administration of schools, but it begins to be apparent that liberal use will be made by the less wise of them of the provision of the Act which empowers them to dispense at six months' notice with the services of experienced and comparatively highly paid masters who have naturally gravitated to the larger centres of population, in favour of younger and cheaper men. Masters thus displaced have to be provided for in rural schools, and the effect of this gradual relegation of teaching talent and skill from town to country will be interesting to watch. The provincial grants made to the Municipalities on the basis of one-third of their expenditure at the date of transfer have generally been recognized as adequate, but in one case, that of Sangola in the Sholápur District, the Municipality declared itself unable to continue its schools on the existing scale and largely reduced them. The Municipalities have also been aided by the District Boards with grants from Local Funds in cases where the schools educate children of cess-payers whose holdings are outside Municipal limits. Such grants require the special sanction of Government under the Act, and Government have consistently refused sanction to any Local Fund subsidy in excess of the proportion of net expenditure represented by the children of cess-payers enjoying the advantages of the Municipal schools."

Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that the Municipalities of the North-East Division have now begun to take an interest in their schools.

"Some of them have been active in opening new schools, and others in giving promotions to deserving masters. The Jalgaon Municipality has opened a free school and a Hindustáni night school. The Nagar and the Bhadgaon Municipalities each opened a girls school. The Municipalities of Bhusával, Táloda, Bhadgaon, Násik, Nagar, Yeola, Sinnar Párola and Erandole gave promotions to the masters."

Mr. Giles states that in the Northern Division the number of children attending Municipal schools has been generally maintained.

"In Surat the falling off noticed last year has been partially made up, but the number, is still below what it was at the time of transfer. On the other hand, there is a considerable decrease in the schools at Ahmedabad and Nadiád."

The report of the Ahmedabad School Board did not reach Mr. Giles in time, but he received very full reports from Nadiád and Surat, and states that most of the other reports which reached him display an intelligent interest in the schools and a pride in their success.

"During the year the relations of the Department with the Boards have on the whole been satisfactory. The issue of the Rules to regulate these relations has done much to clear up misunderstandings and to save unnecessary correspondence. There has been however in some cases a tendency to alter establishments, which have originally been fixed with a view to the size and requirements of the school, but which the Boards would manipulate with special reference to the individuals employed under them. This is wrong in principle, and the Nadiád Board has recognized the advantage of fixed establishments in its report. It will not be to the interests of the schools or the teachers that the latter should look to the favour of the Board for promotion rather than to their own qualifications and position in a general service. It should be the duty of the Department to see that employés lent to the Boards are not passed over when vacancies occur, and on the other hand the Boards should be able to see that the wider the area for selection the more likely they are to obtain efficient servants.* * * Finally I am glad to be able to record some progress in Municipal Board Schools, and though I would not hold out extravagant hopes for the future, I think it may be taken as proved that the present efficiency will be fairly maintained."

The decrease shown by the Southern Division has been explained in my remarks on the Local Board Schools. With regard to particular Municipalities Mr. Patwardhan reports that the schools at Savadatti, Dhárwár, Nargund, Kumpta and Sirsi show an increase of attendance, and that Bijápur has set an example of liberality by contributing Rs. 4,000 for a new school-house to be called "The Victoria Jubilee School." The Municipalities of Belgaum, Athni, Nipáni, Savadatti, Dhárwár, Hubli, Gadag, Ránibennur, Navalgund, Bágalkot, Kumta and Sirsi have been ready to adopt the Inspector's suggestions for the improvement of their schools, but other towns are said to be desirous of sacrificing efficiency for economy.

The decrease shown for Sind is due to the abolition of four Municipalities, the real result of the year being an increase of 148 boys. In his report on the town schools of Sind Mr. Giles objected to the practice of regulating the pay of teachers by the results of the annual examinations, and Mr. Jacob now reports

that almost all the towns in Sind have agreed to change this practice and to pay fixed salaries. Karáchi, as might be expected, comes first in its care for education, money having been promised for the erection of model school-houses, and the annual assignment for education having been increased. Mr. Jacob adds that the employés transferred from the Department have been treated with judicious liberality by the Karáchi Municipality, while grants have been given to several aided schools, schools for girls encouraged and gymnastic apparatus provided in the schools for boys.

37. **Native States.**—The primary schools of the Sáwantwádi State are reported to be well equipped and to show good results in the annual examinations; a small technical school has lately been opened and fourteen indigenous schools now appear as aided schools. In the Akalkote State the schools are said to be fairly well attended to. In the Bhor' State there is much room for improvement, and the Collector remarks that in proportion to population the number of scholars is exceedingly small, much smaller than is the case in Phaltan and other States. The attendance in the Aund and Phaltan schools shows a decrease, but there is an increase in Jath where 15 out of 22 schools are reported to be in a satisfactory state. In the Jawhár State there is no change of importance.

Káthiáwár and Mahi Kántha show an increase of 20 schools and 1,034 pupils, but there was a decrease in the average daily attendance which is attributed to a bad harvest and to the prevalence of fever. In Mahi Kántha several changes have been introduced by Colonel Scott, the Political Agent, which are welcomed by Mr. Giles.

"One of these changes is a regular budget system for the schools which I have recommended for some years. The other is that the States have consented to forego ⅛ths of the fee-receipts to form a Pension Fund for the masters. A graduated scale of contribution for the masters themselves has also been framed under which masters of any length of service can secure a pension. In the case of masters of long service the contribution is optional. I consider that the formation of this Pension Fund is a most important step towards the improvement of education in the Agency, as we shall undoubtedly get a better stamp of men as masters and more cheerful and efficient service."

Pálanpur reports no progress but the States are occupied with the new Tálukdári School, and Mr. Giles hopes to report some progress in other directions in another year. In Rewa Kántha an advance is shown in the number of schools, the attendance of pupils and the fee collections. The increase in the number of schools is due to the action of the Joint Administrators of Rájpipla, where education has again made considerable progress. In the States under the Surat Agency there is a slight numerical increase, but the inspection reports do not give a very good account of some of the schools.

Mr. Patvardhan reports that most of the schools in the Southern Division are well-housed, well-equipped and in a fair state of efficiency. The Kolhápur schools are well managed, and a favourable report is made of many of the schools in Miraj, Rámdurg, Sávanur and Sángli, but better accommodation is required in Sángli. The report on the Kurundvád schools is not favourable. The schools in the town of Jamkhandi are said to be good, and the Mudhol schools have excellent buildings.

38. **Aided Schools.**—The Central Division shows an increase of 68 schools and 2,797 children.

"Most of the aided primary schools in the Central Division come under Part III of the rules, now Chapter VI of the Code, only 38, *i. e.* 15 Missionary and 23 Native schools, being examined under Part I. Of the 251 schools receiving aid under Part III, 20 belong to Missionary societies, while 231 are under Native managers. Of 231 schools, 35 are in Bombay, 103 are within the rural area and 93 within municipal limits. Most of the schools examined are reported to be in a fairly satisfactory state. Many of the masters of the aided indigenous schools are good school-masters and have the confidence of the people. In Ratnágiri the masters of 10 of the unrecognized Koran-teaching schools were induced to introduce some Urdu reading and writing and a pretence of simple arithmetic in their schools so as to bring them under the rules. It is hoped in this way to gradually bring many others in. In Thána 20 of the old schools collapsed for want of support from the people and 17 fresh ones were registered."

The North-East Division shows an increase of 10 schools and 433 boys, and the Inspector reports favourably of the efficiency of this class of schools. But the number on our lists is still very small. In the whole of Khándesh there were only six aided schools, including one Mission School; and in the large

district of Násik there were but 16 schools, or 8 private and 8 Mission Schools. On the other hand, 84 schools were aided in Ahmednagar, or 13 private and 71 Mission Schools. The number of Mission Schools in Ahmednagar is increasing every year, and Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that the efforts of the Missionary bodies have been very successful in improving the condition of the depressed classes. He recommends, however, that more attention be paid to Modi reading and writing.

The Northern Division shows an increase of six schools and 704 children. The schools which are under the Missions or the Pársi Pancháyat contain 2,011 boys and are generally in a flourishing condition, but there are also 1,843 children in private schools. Mr. Giles reports that the Navánagar and Gondal States have agreed to aid private schools according to Part III of our old Code and have already registered two schools with 234 boys.

In the Southern Division the number of aided schools has risen from 217 with 5,069 scholars to 248 with 6,875 scholars. Nine Mission Schools and one school under native management were aided under Part I of the Code and are reported to be doing well. The rest of the schools are aided under Part III, and the Inspector hopes that in time they may become as useful as the Board Schools.

The increase of 14 schools and 397 children is a satisfactory advance for Sind, and Mr. Jacob remarks that the increase is chiefly in indigenous schools which are attended almost exclusively by Mahomedans and which are now beginning to accept aid more readily than was the case some years ago.

39. **Police Schools.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that there is a falling off in the attendance at Sholápur, Ratnágiri and Thána. The Sátára school is reported to be efficient and the teaching at Poona, Sholápur, Ratnágiri and Thána appears to be fairly good, but at Alibág the standard of instruction is said to be low. Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports very favourably of the school at Násik and was satisfied with that at Ahmednagar. The schools at Dhulia and Dharangaon are said to be fairly efficient. The two Police schools at Ahmedabad and the school at Surat are reported to be badly taught, but the Kaira school is fairly efficient and the schools at Godhra and Dohad are very well managed. A new school has been opened at Dhárwár with 264 names on the rolls but an average attendance of 10. Mr. Patwardhan reports that the schools at Bijápur and Kárwár are doing tolerably well but that the Belgaum and Sángli schools show no improvement.

40. **Night Schools.**—The Central Division shows an increase of 103 pupils and Mr. Kirkham reports that considering the difficulties under which the night schools work the results of the annual examinations are satisfactory. The school at Junnar is attended by workmen from the paper factories of the town. In Bombay two new schools have been opened, and the four schools of the Theistic Association are said to be doing good work. The number of schools in the North-East Division has risen to 35 with an attendance of 1,105 boys, the increase being 8 schools and 428 boys. The increase is chiefly due to the opening of 5 Local Board Schools in the Ahmednagar Zilla, but there is a new municipal school in Jalgaon and a new private school in Ahmednagar. The Northern Division does not show any particular change in the schools under the Municipal Boards, but the Local Boards have an increase of 18 schools and 364 pupils :—

"Our system for these schools is to place the master of the day school in charge on a salary of Rs. 2 or 3 per mensem and the cost of the schools is therefore very small, while frequently useful learning is obtained by the working classes who cannot afford time to study by day. It is remarkable that night schools flourish best in the Panch Maháls, where the population is poor and backward, and in Broach where the people are almost entirely agricultural. The very large increase in the number of these schools in Broach is most noticeable, and the Deputy Educational Inspector reports that the results achieved exceed his most sanguine anticipations, the pupils being really adults who have usually laboured in the fields during the day."

There are 10 night schools in Cutch and 5 in the Rájpipla State, where 3 new schools have been opened. For Káthiáwár Mr. Giles reports 63 schools with 1,315 pupils :—

"Of these 4 are Fund schools and 59 private schools under inspection only. Nine new private schools have been opened during the year. The Assistant Educational Inspector for

Káthiáwár reports that the instruction offered is generally sought for by grown up artisans and agriculturists, and is of opinion that this class of schools has become more popular since the pupils have been instructed in those subjects which they preferred, and have not been tied down to the work of the standards."

In the British Districts of the Southern Division there are 12 schools and 84 classes with an attendance of 2,876 pupils, the decrease for the year being 7 schools and 68 classes with an attendance of 2,324 pupils. In Native States the number of night schools continues to be the same, but Mr. Patwardhan shows an increase of 105 pupils, the figures for the year being 27 schools and 1,071 pupils.

"The attendance in many of these schools and classes is very unsteady and in some almost nil. Such of them as showed no vitality were closed during the year and have not been since re-opened for want of funds. None of my Deputies are sanguine about the success of these institutions, and I am still of opinion that they are of doubtful utility and apt to do more harm than good. In purely agricultural towns and villages it is hardly possible to attract cultivators and field labourers to evening classes, particularly after a day's hard work in the fields. It would, therefore, be enough, I think, if a few well-equipped night schools under selected teachers are maintained at the principal commercial towns in each district."

In Sind the number of schools or classes has risen from 24 schools with 686 pupils to 27 schools with 707 pupils, and Mr. Jacob promises to give special attention to this class of schools during the current year.

41. **Unrecognized Schools.**—The number of private institutions mentioned in my opening paragraph is smaller than the number shown for the previous year, but Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that the number of indigenous schools conducted on the old system is diminishing every year owing partly to their being brought on the grant-in-aid list, partly to the greater inclination of the people towards Local Board schools, and partly to the gradual extinction of the old masters. He adds that new schools are mostly started by young men who have received their education in Government schools, that the Government system of instruction is consequently introduced into them though greater attention is paid to Modi reading, writing and arithmetic, and that departmental books, maps and even copy slips are freely used, while in some schools the course of studies is regulated according to Government standards. Mr. Sahasrabudhe's account is good for the Presidency proper, but in Sind the number of unrecognized schools has risen from 824 to 897 although the attendance is said to have fallen from 10,082 to 9,795. The schools shown by Mr. Jacob consist of 123 schools which teach Persian or Arabic to 1,615 boys, 744 schools in which the Korán is read by 6,850 children, and 8 girls' schools with 54 children learning Sindi. With a few exceptions all of these schools are attended by Musalmáns only, but there are also 22 Sindi-teaching schools with 1,276 children, nearly half of the number being Hindus. I have already quoted Mr. Jacob's remark that the indigenous schools in Sind are coming forward to receive aid, but he adds a warning that we must not expect too much from them.

"In a statistical return a large number of these schools makes a very imposing figure and suggests a bright vision of progress spontaneously made by the people themselves, and costing the State almost nothing, which is irresistible to some minds and especially to those persons, who have never seen the indigenous school-master at his task. Several of my colleagues on the Education Commission, in my humble opinion, were entirely deceived by the glamour of indigenous school statistics; and the Bengal Presidency has, for years past, been living on a great reputation based entirely on figures of this sort. I believe, however, that it cannot be too often repeated that, while we welcome every educational agency, however feeble, and do our utmost to improve it, these indigenous institutions are schools in a most rude and undeveloped condition, wild buds or embryos of schools, of slow and feeble growth. Nothing could be further from the truth, moreover, than to call them promising buds, which only need nursing to burst out into vigorous life, or buds of high quality, which though slow in coming to maturity, will in the end reward our efforts in the same degree as the cess-schools have already done. We shall greatly deceive ourselves, if we encourage this hope. We might as well expect a wild crab to bear us ribston pippins. The utmost that we can expect to do with the indigenous schools is to graft on to them a better system; but the fruit of this will take its character from the graft and not from the stock; and we must look for a large number of failures in the process and not count on any speedy advance in point of quality. * * * As to the gathering of these several classes of schools into the garner of the Local Boards, the sole impediment in our way is the mistrust born of bigotry or ignorance of the indigenous school-master himself. I quote a passage from the report of the Deputy Inspector of Shikárpur regarding his difficulties in this respect in the Upper Sind Frontier. He says:—'During my recent tour I visited a number of villages

situated out of my way and there spoke to the people, and especially to any Mulla of a Masjid with whom I came in contact on the advantages of education and tried to bring him round to get his Maktab registered for grants, inducing him by distributing prizes and giving sweetmeats to the boys and girls of his Maktab. The Mullas hesitated to give their applications, for the people feared lest Government might impose an additional tax in some form or other, for the expenditure that would be incurred. I tried to remove these and other fears of theirs and succeeded in getting applications for the registration of 4 schools. These applications were granted."

42. **Examination Returns.**—In the Central Division 53,793 boys were examined under the standards and 26,780 or 50 per cent. passed in all heads. In the North-East Division 25,994 boys were examined and 14,255 or 55 per cent. passed in all heads. In the Northern Division 75,636 boys were examined and 47,814 or 61 per cent. passed in all heads. In the Southern Division 39,785 boys were examined and 21,870 or 54 per cent. passed in all heads. And in Sind 12,608 boys were examined and 8,322 or 66 per cent. passed in all heads.

Table showing the Results of Examinations of Primary Schools (Boys').

Division.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed under each Standard.							Percentage passed.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total passed under Standards.	
Government.										
Central Division ...	2	183	23	11	5	6	3	5	53	29
Northern do. ...	3	243	50	32	42	15	9	10	158	65
Southern do. ...	1	49	8	6	3	2	7	...	26	53
Sind	1	41	6	5	5	9	4	1	30	73
Total ...	7	516	87	54	55	32	23	16	267	52
Local Boards.										
Central Division ...	1,124	34,074	6,835	4,561	3,214	1,843	739	33	17,225	51
North-East do. ...	837	18,695	3,865	2,804	1,962	1,154	328	53	10,166	54
Northern do. ...	930	29,410	6,144	4,495	2,964	1,969	1,198	423	17,193	58
Southern do. ...	844	22,191	5,006	3,092	2,241	1,077	826	130	12,372	56
Sind	228	6,252	1,429	956	830	629	353	144	4,341	69
Total ...	3,963	1,10,622	23,279	15,908	11,211	6,672	3,444	783	61,297	55
Municipal Boards.										
Central Division ...	127	9,613	1,525	1,183	953	666	374	47	4,748	49
North-East do. ...	86	6,040	1,250	903	686	423	209	30	3,501	58
Northern do. ..	95	9,160	1,875	1,418	1,080	725	355	140	5,593	62
Southern do. ...	83	4,663	984	654	562	312	132	21	2,665	57
Sind	50	4,175	950	792	600	470	179	63	3,054	73
Total ...	441	33,651	6,584	4,950	3,881	2,596	1,249	301	19,561	58
Aided.										
Central Division ...	217	5,681	1,087	751	296	162	16	...	2,312	41
North-East do. ...	106	1,193	233	173	104	36	...	...	546	46
Northern do. ...	52	1,832	476	264	123	87	7	...	957	52
Southern do. ..	248	3,016	867	225	123	67	11	...	1,293	43
Sind	21	1,430	283	204	140	135	31	20	813	56
Total ...	644	13,152	2,946	1,617	786	487	65	20	5,921	45
Unaided.										
Central Division ...	2	221	56	49	30	22	...	...	157	71
Northern do. ...	1	41	6	9	..	...	...	...	15	37
Total ...	3	262	62	58	30	22	...	...	172	65
Native States.										
Central Division ...	162	3,933	916	544	415	248	102	...	2,225	57
Northern do. ...	956	36,096	8,616	5,795	4,079	2,654	1,309	535	22,988	64
Southern do. ...	372	9,820	2,174	1,453	1,005	686	180	6	5,504	56
Total ...	1,490	49,849	11,706	7,792	5,499	3,588	1,591	541	30,717	60
Police Schools.										
Central Division ..	4	88	41	10	9	...	...	...	60	68
North-East do. ..	4	66	11	18	7	6	...	...	42	64
Southern do. ...	5	46	8	2	...	...	...	...	10	22
Total ...	13	200	60	30	16	6	...	...	112	52
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,561	2,08,252	44,724	30,409	21,478	13,403	6,372	1,661	1,18,047	57

43. **Primary Schools for Girls.**—The attendance returns for girls' schools are as under :—

	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division ...	1	95	1	116	18	1,047	19	1,109	35	2,291	33	2,337	13	400	14	419
North-East do. ...	...	...	...	...	19	858	22	945	22	1,189	24	1,221	...	...	...	...
Northern do. ...	1	119	2	146	40	2,134	44	2,286	19	1,986	21	2,270	88	5,027	99	6,242
Southern do. ...	...	...	...	...	42	2,261	42	2,014	22	1,651	22	1,577	32	1,494	33	1,628
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,080	20	1,266	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	214	3	262	119	6,300	127	6,354	117	8,197	120	8,671	133	6,921	146	8,289

	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division ...	34	3,519	38	3,817	1	55	1	58	102	7,407	106	7,856
North-East do. ...	8	402	10	444	...	...	...	...	49	2,449	56	2,610
Northern do. ...	20	1,868	25	2,281	1	30	...	...	169	11,164	191	13,225
Southern do. ...	5	253	4	223	...	...	...	...	101	5,659	101	5,442
Sind do. ...	4	285	3	241	1	19	1	20	24	1,384	24	1,527
Total ...	71	6,327	80	7,006	3	104	2	78	445	28,063	478	30,660

In the Central Division Mr. Kirkham reports that "the best schools are the Practising School of the Training College, the Municipal schools of Poona and the girls' schools conducted by the various Missions which have this feature in common that they are supervised by European ladies. The girls' schools conducted by the Church of England Sisterhoods, the Zenana Mission and the American Mission are doing, in the various places where they are situated, invaluable service to the community. The equipment of these schools is naturally far superior to that of the ordinary schools and affords a model for them to work up to, but the chief difference is the bright and wholesome atmosphere which the presence of educated ladies alone can give."

In the report of the North-East Division special mention is made of the Local Board schools at Ráhuri and Shrigonda which are under trained mistresses, and of the Municipal school at Párola, where the people have subscribed Rs. 2,200 for a school-house which is to be erected in commemoration of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Mr. Sahasrabudhe praises several other Municipal schools such as the schools at Dharangaon and Dhulia, one of the schools at Ahmednagar which is under a trained mistress, a school at Násik also under a trained mistress and the schools at Vámbori, Sangamner, Yeola and Málegaon. The rest of the schools under the Municipal or Local Boards are less advanced than those I have named or have made no progress during the year. The new aided schools are a private school at Nasirabad and a Mission School at Igatpuri. Of the old schools the S. P. G. and the American Mission Schools at Ahmednagar are said to be in their usual state of efficiency, and the Church Mission Society's schools at Sharanpur and Málegaon are reported to be doing fairly well.

In the schools under Local Boards the Inspector of the Northern Division remarks that progress must necessarily be slow, but that it is satisfactory to find a general improvement. The large schools belong to the Municipalities and Mr. Giles notes that most of these schools have remained in *statu quo* or show an increase—facts which justify what he wrote last year as regards the management of girls' schools by Municipal Boards. The large increase in aided schools is due

in part to the opening of 3 Mission and 2 Native schools, but in all the districts except the Panch Maháls, where there is no aided school, the increase is considerable, and the general progress is very satisfactory, especially as the monthly and daily attendance have also improved. These aided schools contributed the largest number of pupils who passed in the highest standards. All the Agencies contribute to the general increase except the Surat Agency where there is a slight decrease. Four new private schools have been opened in Káthiáwár which now has 64 schools; Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha both show 3 new schools, and a large school has been established at Cambay. Mr. Giles notes, however, that the average daily attendance in the girls' schools of the Native States has not risen in proportion to the increase of names on the rolls.

The Inspector of the Southern Division reports that the Local Board schools at Nandgad, Bail Hongal, Abbigeri, Ron, Guledgud and Honávar and the Ankola Hindustani class are doing well. The school at Nandgad is under a trained mistress, and two girls holding Public Service Certificates have been employed as Assistants at Bail Hongal and Belavadi. The Municipal school at Kumpta has a trained mistress and is well spoken of, qualified assistant mistresses are employed at Kárwár and Hubli, and the two schools at Hubli and the schools at Athni, Dhárwár and Betigeri are doing well. In the Native States the schools at Sángli, Miraj, and Rámdurg are under trained mistresses and the Kolhápur schools are under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent. The school at Laxmeshvar is said to be a good one, and Mr. Patwardhan reports that all of the girls' schools in the Native States are well housed and well equipped and that some of them are far ahead of Local Board or Municipal schools in point of efficiency. Of the aided schools the Inspector remarks that the Mission schools are well managed and have the special advantage of occasional visits from European ladies, while the private school at Belgaum, the only aided institution under native management, is carefully looked after and is in a fair condition.

The return for Sind shows an increase of 143 girls, but Mr. Jacob states that if the unrecognized schools are taken into account the number of girls under instruction is 3,355 instead of 2,050 as shown in the report for 1885-86. It appears that many of the indigenous schools are attended by girls as well as by boys and that some of them are entirely reserved for girls. Among the schools that are recognized by the department, Mr. Giles and Mr. Jacob both give the first place to the Mission School at Hyderabad which teaches the full vernacular course. At Karáchi the Lady Superior of the Convent School is said to have done a good deal for the education of native girls; and the two Municipal schools for Musalmán girls are promising though elementary institutions. A fair report is made of the Tatta school, and some of the Municipal schools in Hyderabad showed an advance in the examination results, while the Shikárpur Deputy gives a good account of the schools at Kotri. Of the rest of the schools in Sind the reports are less satisfactory, and Mr. Giles and Mr. Jacob both speak of the special difficulties which arise in Sind and prevent a supply of competent mistresses.

The examination returns of the primary schools for girls are as under :—

Division.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed under each Standard.							Percentage passed.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total passed under Standards.	
Government.										
Central Division	1	53	15	14	11	2	...	...	42	79
Northern do.	2	84	21	14	17	9	...	...	61	73
Total ...	3	137	36	28	28	11	...	...	103	75

Division.	Number of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed under each Standard.							Percentage passed.
			Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Total passed under Standards.	
Local Boards.										
Central Division	19	609	156	72	41	22	8	1	300	49
North-East do.	21	209	43	25	17	3	...	...	88	43
Northern do.	43	883	293	147	81	51	25	6	603	68
Southern do.	40	451	133	74	53	17	1	...	279	62
Total ...	123	2,146	625	318	192	93	34	7	1,269	59
Municipal Boards.										
Central Division	33	660	222	95	63	21	...	...	401	61
North-East do.	24	301	83	43	28	13	1	...	168	56
Northern do.	20	709	205	102	60	44	22	9	442	62
Southern do.	22	443	114	79	47	21	2	...	263	59
Sind	19	378	120	62	32	19	2	...	235	62
Total ...	118	2,491	744	381	230	118	27	9	1,509	61
Aided.										
Central Division	24	998	276	192	99	68	25	1	661	66
North-East do.	8	60	26	15	5	...	...	...	46	76
Northern do.	25	1,173	266	156	93	62	38	20	635	54
Southern do.	3	111	22	12	8	8	4	...	54	49
Sind	3	120	30	16	9	9	4	5	73	60
Total ...	63	2,462	620	391	214	147	71	26	1,469	59
Native States.										
Central Division	12	80	32	9	9	4 80	... 37	12	54	67
Northern do.	93	1,738	581	253	165	32	14	...	1,128	65
Southern do.	32	531	158	102	54				360	68
Total ...	137	2,349	771	364	228	116	51	12	1,542	66
GRAND TOTAL ...	444	9,585	2,796	1,482	892	485	183	54	5,892	6[illegible]

V.—THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

44. **Ra'jkuma'r College.**—Mr. Macnaghten reports that 5 boys have left and 6 joined during the year, the number on the rolls at present being as under:—

1st Class.

		Age.
1.	Kumár Rámsingji of Sihor	18
2.	Kumár Ranjit Singhji of Jámnagar	14

2nd Class.

3.	Kumár Akharaji of Vála	17
4.	Kumár Mansur Khachar of Jasdan	15
5.	Kumár Shivsinghji of Mundetti	14
6.	Kumár Mádhavsinghji of Wadhwán	17
7.	Kumár Madársinghji of Sáyla	18
8.	Kumár Geega Vála of Bagasra	14

3rd Class.

		Age.
9.	Kumár Dipsingji of Gaoridad	17
10.	Kumár Kála Vála of Luni	15
11.	Kumár Bawa Vála of Wádya...	12
12.	Kumár Ajitsingji of Dhrángadra	15
13.	Kumár Jetmal Kotila of Dedan	19
14.	Kumár Bhansingji of Porbandar	19
15.	Kumár Kiritsinghji of Rájpipla	15
16.	Kumár Rámsinghji of Rájpipla	17

4th Class.

17.	Kumár Sursinghji of Láthi	13
18.	Kumár Ram Khachar of Jasdan	12
19.	Kumár Mulwaji of Kotda	14
20.	Kumár Bhan Kotila of Dedan	17

5th Class.

21.	Kumár Bálubha of Gondal	15
22.	Kumár Takhatsingji of Katosan	16
23.	Kumár Bhanbha of Gondal	14
24.	Kumár Bhabhutsinghji of Dhrángadra	12
25.	Kumár Dattáji Ráo Ingle	12
26.	Kumár Kalubha of Minapur	11
27.	Kumár Balasahib of Kágal	12
28.	Kumár Bapu Sahib of Kágal...	11
29.	Máharája Shahaji of Kolhápur	12

6th Class.

30.	Kumár Takhatsingji of Wásna	13
31.	Kumár Bhawánisingji of Dhrángadra	12
32.	Kumár Gambhirsingji of Pethápur	14
33.	Kumár Bhánsingji of Bhávnagar	11
34.	Kumár Narsinghji of Rájpipla	12
35.	Kumár Lakhuba of Jámnagar	14
36.	Kumár Rám Kotila of Dedan	16

7th Class.

37.	Kumár Parbatsingji of Dhrángadra...	12
38.	Kumár Takhatsingji of Mánsa	9
39.	Kumár Digvijaysinghji of Rájpipla	10
40.	Kumár Raning Kháchar of Jasdan	16
41.	Kumár Wijaysinghji of Porbandar	13
42.	Kumár Ravat Khachar of Jasdan	10
43.	Kumár Hamirsinghji of Virpur	11
44.	Kumár Jethiji of Virpur	9

"The two in the first class, Kumárs Ramsingji of Sihor and Ranjitsinghji of Jámnagar have both worked steadily throughout the year, and are I consider superior in attainments to any Kumárs who have yet left this College. It is probable that Kumár Ranjitsinghji will next year complete his education in England, and being young and with much time before him, he may be expected to do very well. His companion in class, Rámsinghji of Sihor, also wishes to study in England, and his kinsman, His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar, has most generously offered to pay his expenses, but it is not as yet quite certain whether the plan will be carried out. * * Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Judicial Assistant, who kindly examined the College in September, has reported of these two 1st Class Kumárs—that they surprised him 'by the sound understanding they have acquired of the simpler principles of political economy,' and that 'they also wrote creditable English essays.' The six Kumárs of the 2nd Class are all good and intelligent, the best being Kumár Shivsinghji of Mundotti, a brother-in-law of His Highness the Mahárája of Edar. The progress and rivalry in this class has been very satisfactory, but there is a gap of at least two years, between it and the first class. * * * The best in the third class are Kumárs Dipsinghji of Gaoridad and Kála Vála of Luni. Kumár Kiritsinghji of Rájpipla has also improved greatly. * * * Of the 4th class I have nothing to remark except that the class order justly represents the order of the Kumárs in merit. The whole 5th class are promising boys, Kumár Dattaji Ráo Ingle being probably the cleverest. In athletics Kumár Takhatsinghji of Katosan is the best in the College. * * Our best thanks are due to Mr. Whitworth, not only for his examination of our classes, but also for the kind and general interest which he has taken in the progress of our students. To that progress he has himself contributed. The Kumárs of the first and second classes, and latterly Kumár Bhánsinghji of Porbandar have frequently

attended his Sessions Court, seven times in the monsoon term, and five times in the term now current, and he has also privately given them six easy elementary lectures on law, the beginning of a very interesting course, which he wishes, I believe, to carry on to the end. *

* The general health has been good. Dr. Barker has been in medical charge throughout the year. Out-door sports and exercises have been encouraged as usual. At Christmas a match, which excited much interest, was played between our College and the Wadhwán school. It resulted in an easy victory for the school, which has been well trained by Mr. Strip. Other matches have been played with the High School and with Colonel Fellows' regiment. Our Cavalry drill, too, has not been neglected, and General Carnegy (who has always taken great interest in this College) kindly inspected our troop on parade, and thought it somewhat improved."

45. **Talukdari Schools, &c.**—Mr. Giles gives a good account of the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwán and of the Sádra Tálukdári School. The examination results of the Vájiria Tálukdári School were not very good, but the school is a new one, and the examiner states that there is every prospect of its doing better next year. A new Tálukdári school has been opened at Pálanpur. "It is" "very satisfactory that there is now in all the important agencies of this Division" "some provision for the special education of the children of the wealthier Chiefs." "But I should like to see these smaller schools used as preparatory schools for such" "institutions as the Rájkumár College and the Tálukdári Girásia School, Wadh-" "wán, which offer what may fairly be called a public school education in every way" "superior to what can possibly be given in these smaller schools." Many children are taught at home or in the common schools. Thus in Káthiáwár reports mention is made of the Ráj Sáheb of Wánkáner, two sons and a nephew of the Rája of Dhrángadra, the grandson of the Jasdan Chief, three Bilkha boys in Sorath, the 2nd son of the Tálukdár of Khirasra, the heir of the Tálukdár of Jalia, and the heir of the Tálukdár of Pál. The Pálanpur reports speak of the son and daughter of the Tharod Thákor, 4 Kuvars at Suigám and 24 sons of Thákors at Samao. In Mahi Kántha a large number of Kuvars were examined and among them the two Sardhai Kuvars. In the Panch Maháls sixteen boys of the Vádi family attend the village school; fifteen boys of the Valanpur family attend the school in that village; a nephew of the Thákor of Eral attends the local school; and the young Thákor of Kanjari studies under a private tutor. In the Rewa Kántha a daughter-in-law of the Nándod Chief attends the girls' school, two grand-sons of the Thákor of Thanar attend the local school, the son of the Rána of Mándva attends the Sardárs' school at Baroda, and the Thákor of Sihara attends the school in his own village. In Broach the Thákors of Jamiadra and Shiggaon, and the Kuvars of the Thákors of Amod and Sarod attend the local schools. In Kaira the son of the Thákors of Kuna and the son of the Thákor of Gajana attend the local schools. And in Ahmedabad there were 237 sons and 37 daughters of Tálukdárs and Girásiás attending our schools at the end of the year.

Mr. Kirkham reports that a grand-son and a grand-daughter of the Chief of Aundh attend school at Aundh and that the youngest son of the same Chief studies under a private tutor. The son of the Deshpánde of Kadegaon attends the school in the town. Náráyan Rámchandra Sumant, Maloji Tulaji Bhonsle of Kurla, and the sons of Abásáheb Bhonsle, Yeshwantráo Gujar, and Náráyanráo Pátankar attend the vernacular schools at Sátára; and Bálásáheb, a younger son of the Chief of Aundh, and Ganpatráo Ráje Bhonsle and Shivájiráo Ráje Bhonsle, distant relations of the Rája of Akalkot, are studying in the Sátára High School. The minors at present attending the Poona High School are Rája Shambhusing Amarsing, Jádhavráo Málegaonkar, Anandráo Khanderáo Ráste, Náráyan Krishna Mujumdár, Wághoji Kuvarji Ráje Shirke and Rámráo Khrishna Vinchurkar.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that the two nephews of the Chief of Vinchur have finished the Anglo-Vernacular course in the Vinchur School and that the two Chiefs of Káthi and a Chief of Raisingpur attend a vernacular school at Dhulia. Raghunáth Keshavaráo Deshmukh, the adopted son of the Inámdár of Sawada, continues to attend the Dhulia High School. The younger brother of the Jághirdár of Miri, who was studying under the 7th Standard of the Nagar High School, left school during the year. The two sons of the Jághirdár of Toka are studying in the Nagar High School, one under the 7th and the other under the 5th standard.

The Chief of Akalkot has left Kolhápur and the three boys remaining in the class for Sardárs are the Chiefs of Vishálgad and Inchalkaranji and the Sarlashkar. Mr. Candy states that all of them have made good progress and are now preparing for Matriculation. Mr. Patwardhan reports that the Sir Desái of Vantmuri has gone to England to complete his education and that the Chief of Rámdurg is studying under a tutor. Ráo Sáheb Bhonsle of Sávantvádi, the Desái of Mangsuli and the two brothers of the Desái of Nanadi attend the Sardárs' High School at Belgaum. The Desái of Nipáni attends his village school. Udájiráo Ráo Chaván attends the Sángli English School and 46 boys and 9 girls attend schools in Kolhápur.

46. **Mara'tha's, Linga'yats and Bra'hmans.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that Mr. Gangárám Bháu Mhaskey's association for the promotion of education amongst Maráthás continues to work at Poona and has awarded many scholarships which enable promising boys to continue their studies at college or school. Mr. Patwardhan reports that the fund of the Lingáyat Association at Dhárwár now amounts to Rs. 73,660 and that 4 scholars are maintained at the Science College and 3 at the Deccan College, on a monthly allowance of Rs. 18 each.

"Two more scholars who attend the St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, and the Government High School, Dhárwár, get Rs. 20 and 8 per mensem respectively. During the year 14 Lingáyat gentlemen of Belgaum offered Rs. 1,000 for Queen Empress Jubilee medals of Rs. 400, 300, 300, to be awarded to the 1st Lingáyat M.A., and the first two Lingáyat LL.B's. The Assistant Surgeon of Hubli, Mr. D. N. Shelke, has given Rs. 500 in commemoration of the Jubilee for founding 4 prizes of Rs. 5 each to be awarded to promising Marátha lads, 2 at Kolhápur and 2 at Hubli. Rules regarding the management of the Venkasani Scholarship Fund were approved by Government in December last, and the first competitive examination under them will be held in November next. The scholarships are exclusively for Bráhman boys."

47. **Mahomedans.**—The number of Musalmáns has risen from 31 to 35 in colleges, from 1638 to 1657 in secondary schools and from 55,872 to 59,077 in primary schools, but in special schools there is a fall from 206 to 203.

In the Central Division the number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 9,371 to 10,283, or 6,484 in the ordinary schools and 3,799 in 82 special schools and classes. The most important of the special schools are the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools in Bombay with 124 boys in the English and 294 in the vernacular classes. Mr. Kirkham was pleased on the whole with the state of the English classes and states that the work in the vernacular classes was with some exceptions fairly good. The district of Ratnágiri is reported to be making progress; and among the schools favourably mentioned by the Inspector are the Bhiwandi girls' school, the Panvel and Poona Camp Classes for girls, 3 schools in Poona, 1 at Sholápur, 4 in Thána and 2 in Bombay. The rest of the schools are said to show a satisfactory attendance and fairly good examination results. But trained teachers are required and Mr. Kirkham hopes in time to remedy this defect.

In the North-East Division the number of Musalmáns at school has risen from 5,723 to 6,358, and of this number 2,735 attend the special schools and classes which have been opened for them. The number of these special institutions has increased from 58 to 65, and Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that there has been a satisfactory improvement in their efficiency throughout the Division. Special mention is made of the schools at Násik, Málegaon, Ahmednagar, Faizpur, and Yával and of an aided school at Manmád. Mr. Sahasrabudhe also speaks well of the schools at Chándvad, Yeola, Sinnar, Kolhar, Shrígonda, Asoda and Varangaon. The schools at Vinchúr, Jayakhade, Abhone and some other places are doing fairly well.

In the Northern Division the number of Mahomedans has risen from 249 to 269 in secondary schools and from 19,850 to 20,826 in primary schools. Most of these children attend the ordinary schools, but the Mahobat Madrasa at Junágad has an Anglo-Vernacular Class, and 3,927 children attend special schools.

In the Southern Division the number of Mahomedans at school fell from 12,862 to 12,715. Out of this total 5,451 are in special schools or classes. The number of these classes has fallen from 58 to 51, but the number of special

schools has been raised from 46 to 50, and 24 trained masters are employed. The Musalmán Assistant Deputy reports that the efficiency of the schools has generally improved and special mention is made of the schools at Nandgad, Kittur, Belgaum, Chikodi, Bail-Hongal, Bankápur, Hubli, Upni-Betigeri, Tilválli, Hangal, Bágalkot, Shindgi, Haliyál, Sunkeri, Sadáshivgad and Bhatkal and of the classes at Bail-Hongal, Navalgund, Savadatti, Gokák, Chikodi, Bágalkot and Ankola.

48. **The depressed castes.**—In the Central Division the number of children of the depressed castes at school has risen from 1,710 to 1,835, and Mr. Kirkham states that the children are to be found both in the ordinary schools and in special and separate schools. In the North-East Division the number of children at school has risen from 2,098 to 2,498, or 1,369 in special schools and 1,129 in the ordinary schools. The number of special schools or classes has increased from 39 to 41. The best of these schools is what is called the Free School at Ahmednagar. There is also a good school at Yával, and Mr. Sahasrabudhe mentions with approval the schools at Vadner, Chandori and Mohádi. In the Northern Division the number of children at school has risen from 2,276 to 2,310, and a special school has been opened by the Municipality at Dohad. In the Southern Division the number of pupils has risen from 1,284 to 1,522. The number of pupils in the local and municipal schools has fallen from 1,145 to 1,123, but out of this number 659 are in the common schools and only 464 in some 14 special schools and classes. Moreover, the special school at Dhárwár is attended by a few Mahomedans and by a few Hindu children of caste, so that it is a school for the poor rather than a special school for out-castes.

49. **Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that though these children are allowed free admission to our schools the number in the Central Division schools has only risen from 269 to 329.

"There are 6 schools for them in the Poona District near Bhimáshankar containing 159 children of Várlis, Kolis and other hill tribes. One of these schools is taught by a Rámoshi who has passed an examination. There are also three schools in the Thána District besides an aided Koli School in the Karjat Táluka containing 81 Koli boys. Presents of books, slates, &c., are given to boys who attend any school regularly, but they are a difficult class to reach."

In the North-East Division the number of children at school has risen from 626 to 711, and Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that the eight schools in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District have maintained their efficiency and attendance. They presented 167 and passed 79 boys under the 1st four standards. Mr. Sahasrabudhe adds that he was not able to do much in Khándesh because of the poverty of the Native Chiefs who own the greater portion of the country occupied by the aboriginal tribes.

The Northern Division reports a satisfactory increase of 1,454 children, so that the number at school has risen to 3,692.

"A great impulse has been given to the education of the aborigines by the allotment of money for the special encouragement of education among them. In the Broach Zilla alone there is an increase of 755 pupils, of whom 665 are in schools under Local Boards, and 90 in Municipal Board Schools. In the Panch Maháls there is an increase of 153, of whom 135 are in Local Board Schools and 18 in Municipal Board Schools. The increase in the Rewa Kántha is no less than 451, while 24 appear in the Mahi Kántha for the first time. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach, states that most of the new comers joined towards the end of the year and could not be presented for examination, but that some of those previously attending school were studying in Standards I.—V. He expended only the small sum of Rs. 38-3-0 on rewards, in the last few months of the year, and is of opinion that a great deal can be done by the judicious outlay of small sums in the manner which I proposed. The large increase in the Rewa Kántha is principally due to the energy shown by the Rájpipla administration. To provide Bhil masters for schools in hill villages, boys of the Bhil caste are to be sent to Nándod to study in the main school there up to Standard VI, and the State has agreed to provide them with scholarships. The Deputy Educational Inspector states that there are two purely Bhil schools in Rájpipla at Waghetta and Dediápáda, the latter of which is a purely hill village. In the Devgad State the schools at Chilakota and Sagtala and in the Sunth State the school at Nanduvan may be classed as Bhil or Koli schools, as the majority of the children attending them are of those races. In all these schools small rewards are given for good attendance and no fees are of course taken from any 'Kaliparaj' child. In Government Resolution No. 645 of

January 26th, 1887, Government noticed the account given by Colonel Scott, the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, of the circumstances which led to the opening of a Bhil school at Luseria near the Samlaji temple. Two schools were opened, one at Luseria and the other at Samera. The latter school appears to have been opposed by the neighbouring Thákors, but contains 27 boys, while the Luseria School has been made over to the Rev. Mr. Thompson of the Khedwára Mission. He has built a school-house on land given by the Thákor of Kuski and intends to add a dispensary. The Luseria School was examined in November by the Deputy Educational Inspector, who states that he was particularly struck by the sharpness of the answers of the Bhil boys. The steps thus taken by the Khedwára Mission may have most important results and the school at Luseria will be watched with great interest."

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

50. Under this head are included training schools for teachers and other institutions of professional and industrial education. The figures for the last two years are as under :—

	1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters	7	592	7	634
Do. for Mistresses	4	97	4	98
School of Art	1	227	1	264
Drawing Classes	26	*(1,872)	28	126 (1,474)
Medical Schools	3	155	3	123
Veterinary School	...	...	1	69
Agricultural Classes	10	54 (291)	10	171 (164)
Forest Class, Science College	1	11	1	9
Engineering School	1	19	1	11
Industrial Schools	9	755	13	773 (143)
Total ...	62	1,910 (2,163)	69	2,278 (1,781)

* The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

51. **Normal Schools.**—The table given below shows the number of trained teachers employed by Local and Municipal Boards in British Districts and by the Native States of the Northern Division :—

Division.		Number of trained Head Masters.	Number of untrained Head Masters.	Number of trained Assistants.
Central Division		480	847	133
North-East do.		279	688	93
Northern do.	British Districts.	584	501	98
	Native States.	418	440	55
Southern do.		487	570	46
Sind		197	100	60
Total ...		2,445	3,146	485

Some of the untrained teachers are equal to the best of the trained men, and the trained Assistants are available for employment as masters when vacancies occur.

In the Poona College for Masters the number of students rose from 143 to 188, and 16 students passed the 3rd year, 38 the 2nd year and 57 the 1st year examination. In the Poona College for Mistresses the number of women under training has fallen from 41 to 38, but 7 women were sent out as mistresses. Mr. Kirkham states that the results of the annual examination were extremely satisfactory and that he is again able to bear testimony to the clever manner in which the senior students give lessons and manage classes.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe reports that the aided Normal School at Ahmednagar is attended by 58 students and that its practising school contains 63 pupils :—

"I personally examined this school in detail assisted by Dr. Ballantine and the Deputy Inspector and found the results in all subjects very satisfactory. * * The same grant of Rs. 2,000 has been awarded for the year 1886-87. This institution has really been doing good work for many years past. It has been supplying trained masters to schools opened by Missionary bodies for the depressed classes in several districts. These schools otherwise would never have obtained competent teachers. The institution has, no doubt, achieved a great success considering the material which it has got to work upon."

The Ahmedabad College for masters shows 136 pupils against 159 in 1885-86. The decrease is due to a smaller number of admissions and to the fact that more students than usual were sent out from the College. The examination results were satisfactory—81, 78 and 93 per cent. passing in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-year classes respectively. The number of scholars in the Rájkot College for masters has risen from 71 to 77. At the annual examination 37 were presented in the first year class, all but one of whom passed. In the 2nd-year class 25 passed out of 27. Seven men formerly belonging to this College also passed the 3rd-year course at Ahmedabad. The Mahálaxmi College for mistresses contains 19 women under agreements to serve Government, while 4 receive stipends from Native States and one from the Irish Presbyterian Mission; 15 more are admitted as free students. There are also 16 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular Classes which have not yet been separated from the College. Six women were sent out from the 3rd-year class of the College to be mistresses in schools. One of these, who passed first from the College, was afterwards appointed Head Mistress at the Baroda Training School on Rs. 60 per mensem, one went to a Mission School in Surat, and the rest to Local Board or Municipal Schools on salaries of Rs. 20 or 25. In the Barton College for mistresses the number of students has risen from 9 to 18, and the examination results are said to have been very satisfactory :—

"His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar with his usual generosity contributed a sum of Rs. 300 on the occasion of the annual prize distribution. The dowager Ráni of Gondal also visited the college and distributed prizes, and Miss Spencer took the opportunity to invite the native ladies of Rájkot to be present on the occasion when no less than 150 attended. * * * The Chiefs of Káthiáwár have been liberal in making the requisite grants for furniture, kindergarten apparatus, &c., and in digging a well for the use of the college, while the "Jubilee" Committee have given Rs. 250 in stock notes to found a prize for the most regular attendant in the practising school."

In the Dhárwár Training College the attendance has decreased from 125 to 122, but the results of the annual examination are satisfactory. Ten men including 1 Mahomedan passed for the 3rd-year certificate, 39 men including 4 Mahomedans passed for the 2nd-year certificate, and 40 men including 8 Mahomedans passed from the 1st into the 2nd-year class, while 64 men including 7 Mahomedans were admitted into the junior class. Three outsiders obtained 2nd class certificates, but the rest of the men who passed for certificates went up from the College. Mr. Karandikar was in charge of the College until October when he exchanged places with Mr. V. R. Katti, the Kánarese Translator. The Training School at Kolhápur contains 16 men who are reading for the 2nd year certificate, and 3 mistresses are being trained by Miss Little.

In the Normal School at Hyderabad the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 39 or 11 more than in the previous year. In the first year or preparatory class there were 14 and in the 2nd and 3rd-year classes 14 and 11

students respectively. The number of trained masters sent out of the institution during the year was 5 only.

52. **Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art.**—A great deal of useful work has been done in connexion with the London Exhibition as Mr. Griffiths was Secretary to the Bombay Committee while the Head Clerk, Mr. B. A. Gupte, went to England in charge of the Bombay contributions. Mr. Gupte has been thanked by Government for his services, and Mr. R. G. Pradhan, who acted as Head Clerk in place of Mr. Gupte, has been granted a sum of Rs. 450 as a reward for the extra work which was thrown upon him by the Calcutta, Antwerp and London Exhibitions. Mr. Griffiths was absent on privilege leave for 3 months from May to August, and Mr. Greenwood carried on the duty of the Principal in addition to his own work. The returns for the last two years are :—

	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.	Fee-Receipts.
				Rs.
1885-86	167	227	227	3,260
1886-87	196	274	264	3,569

The distribution of pupils throughout the different classes is shown below :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Elementary or Drawing School	220	252
Architectural Drawing Class	20	23
Painting Atelier	15	19
Sculpture Atelier	6	5

The annual examination was again taken by Messrs. Stevens and Winbridge and the number of students who passed the examinations of the Elementary or Drawing School during the two years was as under :—

	Number of Students examined.				Certificates obtained.			
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.
1885-86	32	69	39	140	12	35	13	60
1886-87	37	66	51	154	15	38	14	67.

Special attention was given to Black Board Drawing which is a compulsory subject for persons who desire to qualify as Drawing Masters and 33 certificates were given for this subject against 4 in the previous year. In the advanced departments the school is unable to show much progress as the teaching staff is inadequate. In the Architectural Drawing Class 21 students sat for examination and 5 passed. The progress of the senior students in this class is said to be very satisfactory and their drawings were superior to any done in previous years. Three of these students have obtained employment as architectural draftsmen. In the Painting Atelier of 27 students, the students are reported to have done some very good work during the year, and of the senior students one has set up as a public draftsman, one has obtained employment as draftsman in a mill, four have been appointed teachers of drawing in schools, and one has

been engaged as Drawing Master in the Jayasingrao Ghatge Technical School at Kolhápur. In the Sculpture Atelier there were seven students who as in past years were "actively employed in supplying modelled designs for ornamental details for the new G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and during the year 103 models have been designed and supplied to the Railway Company of the total value of Rs. 2,041."

53. **Drawing Classes in High Schools, &c.**—Mr. Greenwood reports that drawing classes have been opened in the Technical School, Sávantvádi; the English School, Kándewádi, Bombay; the New English School, the Mission School, the Native Institution, the Bishop's High School, the St. Mary's School and the High School for Native Girls at Poona; the Hyderabad Mission School; the High School and Training College, Akola; and the Normal School and the Government College, Jabbalpur. The annual returns show that the number of students learning drawing has fallen from 1,872 to 1,600, and the results of the annual examinations were as under :—

	1st Grade.			2nd Grade.			3rd Grade.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of prizes awarded.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of prizes awarded.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of prizes awarded.
1885-86 ...	608	105	104	24	4	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	784	273	107	22	...	13	2	1	...

The schools sending up candidates were as under :—

Name of School.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of prizes awarded.
First Grade.			
Elphinstone High School	15	8	5
Private Tuition	7	2	...
Phanaswádi School	11	5	3
Chandanwádi School	3	...	...
Jagannáth Shankerset School	21	8	...
Gokaldás Tejpál School	7	...	...
Fort Branch	5	...	...
Scottish High School	2	1	...
Education Society's School	8	2	...
John Connon High School	6	1	...
Frere Fletcher School	9	2	...
Kándewádi School	7	3	2
Poona High School	52	16	12
„ New English School	23	15	8
„ Mission School	10	...	1
„ Native Institution	19	1	...
„ High School (Girls')	1	1	1
„ Bishop's High School	19	1	1
„ St. Mary's School	11	4	2
Sátára High School	26	19	...
Sholápur High School	23	5	5
Byrámji Jijibhoy High School, Thána	18	5	1
Ratnágiri High School	21	11	7
„ School of Industry	17	11	3
Ahmedabad High School	21	3	1
„ Training College	26	5	...
Surat High School	14	5	3

Name of School.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number of prizes awarded.
Broach High School	16	7	1
Nadiád High School	11	1	...
Baroda High School	20	7	5
Belgaum High School	17	3	1
„ St. Mary's School	1	1	1
„ London Mission School	2	...	...
Dhárwár High School	1	1	...
„ Training College	27	13	...
Kárwár High School	21	14	2
Rájárám High School Kolhápur	60	25	7
Ahmednagar High School	13	6	4
„ Anglo-Vernacular School	3	...	1
Dhulia High School	42	33	5
Násik High School	6	3	...
Karáchi N. J. High School	11	3	3
„ Grammar School	10	3	4
Shikárpur High School	7	1	3
Hyderabad High School	5	1	...
„ Engineering Class	8	...	...
„ Mission School...	4	...	...
Amraoti High School	13	2	4
Akola High School	25	3	9
„ Training College	16	2	1
Nágpur Normal School	32	9	1
Jakbalpur College	1	1	...
„ Normal School	10	...	...
Total ...	784	273	107
Second Grade.			
Ahmednagar High School	2	...	3
School of Art, Bhúj	6	...	1
Dhulia High School	2	...	2
Ahmedabad Training College	1	..	...
Nágpur Normal School	1	...	...
Nadiád High School	1	...	1
College of Science, Poona...	1	...	...
School of Industry, Ratnágiri	1	...	1
Rájárám College, Kolhápur	3	...	5
Surat High School	3	...	...
Private Tuition	1	...	...
Total ...	22	...	13
Third Grade.			
Private Tuition	2	1	...

54. **Medical Schools.**—The Government expenditure is returned at Rs. 9,141 for Poona, Rs. 8,043 for Ahmedabad and Rs. 8,725 for Hyderabad. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 195 at Poona and Rs. 447 at Ahmedabad, but the expenditure from endowments is not shown by the Inspectors or by the Accountant General. In the Poona School the average attendance was 36, and nine senior students and one midwife were found to be qualified at the final examination. Of the nine students 3 were stipendiary students and 5 native medical pupils, while one had been sent up by the State of Kolhápur. At Ahmedabad the average attendance came to 50, and 13 students passed the final examination, *viz.*, 4 medical pupils who were ordered on service in Burma, 3 stipendiary pupils, 5 paying pupils and one pupil sent up by a Native State. At Hyderabad the average attendance was 26, and at the final examination 6

candidates passed and were pronounced to be fit for employment as Hospital Assistants. Four of them have been employed in the Military and 2 in the Civil Department.

55. **Veterinary College, Bombay.**—The gross expenditure came to Rs. 21,150, while the fee-receipts were Rs. 800 and a grant of Rs. 2,500 has to be recovered from the Bombay Municipality. On the history of the year the Superintendent has given me the following statement :—

"The first annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College shows that the Public Works Department converted an old bungalow on the Parel estate of the hospital of the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals into a Central College building and constructed the subsidiary buildings as sanctioned by Government. In the meanwhile Government gradually appointed the teaching and clinical staff and passed a scheme of organization and working as recommended by Veterinary Surgeon Steel, A.V.D., who had been selected as Superintendent of the College and Hospital. That officer assumed immediate charge of the hospital from the officers of the S. P. C. A. on the 1st July, and reorganised it with a view to its becoming a clinical field for the practical education of students of the college. During July, young men who presented themselves as candidates for admission as students were permitted to attend clinical practice in the hospital, and dead stock, teaching appliances, &c., were prepared. On the 2nd August lecturing commenced in the college and has continued regularly ever since. The following are the junior members of the staff as appointed by Government. They have worked well and efficiently :—

2. Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science (on probation)...S. K. NARIMAN, L.M. & S., B. Sc. (Bombay).

3. Lecturer on Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics...Assistant Surgeon K. S. ENGINEER, L.M. & S. (Bombay).

4. Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology...Assistant Surgeon N. H. SUKHIA, L. M. & S. (Bombay).

5. Instructor in Practical Shoeing and Manager of the Forge...FARRIER MAJOR STROUD, 3rd Kings' Own Hussars.

"Mr. Stroud resigned his appointment, which is now vacant. Students were admitted as follows :—

Caste.	1st term.					2nd term.			Total.
	Paying Fees.			Free.		Paying.			
	Private.	Native State.	Private Free.	Government.	Municipal.	Private.	Native State.	Private Free.	
Pársi	16	...	1	7	3	1	...	...	28
Hindu	8	8	1	3	...	2	5	...	27
Mahomedan	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Jewish	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Portuguese	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5
European and Eurasian	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Total ...	27	12	2	12	3	7	5	1	69

"When not matriculates, candidates were submitted to an elementary test in general English education to determine whether they were able to follow the college courses of instruction. Order and discipline have been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. A library has been organised and now contains 261 volumes on veterinary and the allied sciences; a valuable equipment of surgical instruments was supplied by Government; a museum was started with some 60 specimens; lecture-room equipment, including diagrams, was collected, and a pharmacy for hospital and teaching use prepared; preliminary arrangements were made for a Botanical Garden. The forge and dissecting

room when completed were sufficiently furnished for temporary use, and the *post-mortem* room was freely used. The want of an outdoor examination room for operations, of a Chemical Laboratory, of more museum space and of quarters for clinical clerks (senior students) was felt; also it is considered desirable that some arrangement be made for the instruction of the students in riding and horsemanship. A prize list was drawn up, thanks to the liberality of gentlemen supporting the institution. Government, on the representation of the Superintendent was pleased to appoint an influential Administrative Committee for the College, which held four meetings, and among other important work, drew up the College Rules and Regulations, and selected the twelve Government free students from among numerous candidates. The Committee also drew up a scheme for professional examinations by a Board of Medical and Veterinary officers; the tests for the diploma as "Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College" being fixed as three in number, one at the end of each of the corresponding years of study at the College. Forty-three candidates out of a total of 50 were reported as prepared to appear before the Board for the First Professional Examination in April 1887. A considerable amount of extra collegiate work was performed by the College officers, including the editing of a professional journal, the production of educational books, cattle-disease inspection, and professional advice to Government as to legislative and other action concerning animal diseases, especially glanders and rinderpest. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent performed the duties of Clinical officers to the Hospital. An increase by 50 per cent. in the number of in-patients took place during the last six months of 1886, after the Hospital was taken over by the College officers; the number of out-patients remained about the same, but they were almost always under treatment in the Hospital, whereas in the first half year they were mostly incurables brought for opinion before despatch to the Pinjrápole. Throughout the year there was a steady increase in the number of in-patients, of admissions and of discharges; also in the total number of cases treated. The deaths were numerous only in July (then owing to special causes). Constant efforts have been made to lessen the average duration of treatment and have resulted in a certain amount of success. The patients treated in the wards were horses and bovine animals, roughly numbering 1,000, affording an excellent variety of clinical matter for the instruction of students. The whole Hospital has been re-organised in the last nine months; rules and regulations drawn up; a system of returns, records, and reports established; a temporary pharmacy organised; roads, drainage, and accommodation for patients improved and increased; provision made for the isolation of contagious cases; numerous appliances procured; and a Hospital Committee of the S. P. C. A. elected. The financial affairs of the Hospital are entirely conducted by the Society."

56. **Agricultural Classes.**—The annual examination of the classes was conducted as usual by Dr. Cooke, and the results were as under:—

Name of School.	1st-year Students.		2nd-year Students.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Násik	5	5	...	...
Dhulia	18	14	...	...
Belgaum	10	9	4	4
Surat	8	2	3	2
Nadiád	25	12	2	1
Sholápur	12	11	4	1
Hyderabad (Sind)	3	3	1	...
Ahmednagar	19	14	4	4
Total ...	100	70	18	12
Corresponding figures for 1885-86	72	55	26	21

At Hyderabad the English class has not done much, but the Vernacular class which is attached to the Government Farm promises to be a useful institution. At the end of the year this class consisted of 10 boys, all of them Mahomedans from the Hyderabad and Shikárpur Districts. Nine of them were examined by a local committee and 8 passed. Mr. Jacob reports that "the class is maintained by the District Boards of Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and Upper Sind Frontier; and the boys receive stipends of Rs. 10 per mensem. (The rate for pupils from the Hyderabad district is Rs. 8 only.) These boys are the sons of agriculturists and have been selected by the Revenue officers with a special view to the improvement of their own lands after leaving the school. They work on the Government Experimental Farm for part of the day and study for another portion in the Agricultural Museum, which serves as their school-room." While he was in Sind Mr. Giles took great interest in the class, and obtained from Mr. Jenkins a scheme for developing it, which the Educational Inspector will place before the Commissioner.

The farms attached to or in the neighbourhood of the High Schools in the Presidency proper were inspected as usual by Mr. Woodrow. The Surat farm, the expenses of which were borne by the Municipal Board, was found to be a failure and has been closed. At Nadiád the farm belongs to an agricultural society, but the society allows the pupils to pay regular visits to the land and offers scholarships and prizes for their encouragement, so that Mr. Woodrow pronounces the results to be very satisfactory. A new class has been opened at Bhávnagar, and the Darbár has made liberal provision for a teacher and for a school farm and Herbarium. At Dhulia the soil of the farm is very poor, but Mr. Woodrow states that the teacher takes an interest in his work and produces results as satisfactory as the circumstances admit of. At Násik a very different report was necessary as the teacher had failed in his duty. At Ahmednagar Mr. Woodrow found the land well cultivated and the class in a flourishing condition, while of the two remaining farms he writes as follows:—

"On the school farms at Sholápur and Belgaum, among other important subjects, a large number of boys have been taught the art of grafting, which is of especial importance in this country with its thousands of fruit-trees raised from seed and bearing fruit of very poor quality, occupying land which might with very little more labour bear fruit of the highest quality known. The preparation of ensilage has been demonstrated at Bhávnagar and Belgaum. There is much difference of opinion as to the value of the ensilage system. Personally I am convinced it is capable of improving the agricultural value of half of the Deccan by 10 per cent. The chief advantage of the ensilage system is the fact that over large tracts the early summer rains are so irregular that seed is not generally sown in expectation of a crop and the fields lie bare, because the cultivator knows that if he sows a crop in June and sufficient rain falls to make it grow well, it will probably be raining heavily at the time the crop would be ripening and he would not be able to save it; but the ensilage system completely removes the difficulty. The crop may be cut green and stored in a condition well suited for the nutrition of cattle during the following hot season or even two years later. From these examples of the work of the High School farms it is evident that they should not be expected to bring direct pecuniary advantage: their influence is indirect and widespread, and if the agricultural condition of the country is improved by 1 per cent., the pecuniary result will far more than reimburse the expenditure, although extending on over many years."

57. **Engineering School, Hyderabad.**—The number of students has fallen from 19 to 11, and proposals for the re-organization of the school which were drawn up by Mr. Giles in consultation with Colonel LeMesurier are now under consideration. At the annual examination 13 senior students were examined and 4 passed, two of them obtaining appointments in the Public Works Department.

58. **Apprentices' Home, Byculla.**—The Government grant came to Rs. 1,300 against Rs. 2,762 in the previous year. At his annual visit to the school Mr. Kirkham found 20 young men in residence, of whom 12 were employed in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, 3 in the P. & O. workshops, 2 in the Byculla Press, 2 in Messrs. Lyons & Co., and 1 in the British India workshops.

"I found everything satisfactory with one exception, but that an important one, *viz.*, the utter absence of any educational element in the Home * * *. I am glad to report that the Committee heartily approve of a suggestion I made that the Home might be hereafter affiliated to the proposed Victoria Technical Institute, Parel, and have all its useful features preserved in that way. At the beginning of the year 1886-87, there were 20 lads in the Home, 18 were admitted and 20 discharged during the year, leaving 18 on the 31st of March 1887,—12 from the Byculla Schools, 3 from the Scottish Orphanage and 3 from various other schools."

59. **David Sassoon Reformatory.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that the rules for the management of the Reformatory have been revised in accordance with the recommendation made by him a year ago. The number of boys on the rolls is 222, and at the Inspector's visit 30 boys were presented for examination in the vernacular and 40 for examination in English. The results were fairly good, and Mr. Kirkham gives a satisfactory account of the workshops and of the general efficiency of the institution.

60. **The Ratnagiri Factory.**—The Ratnágiri School of Industry received a special grant of Rs. 8,000 and its fixed grant has been raised to Rs. 3,000 per annum. Government also remitted a debt of Rs. 11,167 which the school owed for timber supplied by the Forest Department. In return for these concessions the District Board is to adopt the recommendations of the Government Inspector and separate the Educational Department from the workshops. The Committee of Management for the Workshops is to be re-constituted, the workshops are to be conducted on trade principles, and any deficit that occurs will not fall upon the educational fund. Mr. Kirkham reports that—

"The school has done great service in training workmen for all parts of the Presidency. The number on the rolls on the 31st of March was 149 against 155 on the same date in the previous year * * * *. Out of the 149 no less than 94 are Bhandáris and 16 Sutárs. The results of the examination of the school-work were satisfactory, and the pupils also continue to do well in drawing."

61. **Fardunji School of Industry, Surat.**—The average daily attendance has risen from 36 to 39, and Professor Scorgie who examined the school considers that this number is about as much as the present staff can profitably manage. But I learn from Mr. Giles that the Municipality is thinking of adding a teacher of mechanical engineering and of purchasing additional machinery. Mr. Scorgie reports that—

"The elder boys are by no means the most advanced or the most promising, but have been sent to the school after having failed everywhere else, under a very common but mistaken notion that any one, however stupid, may become a fair artisan, forgetting that the qualities which are necessary for success in other walks of life are equally if not more necessary in that of a mechanic who has to deal with matter under constantly varying circumstances and conditions, requiring on his part no small amount of application, dexterity and resource * * *. There are seven pupils in the Senior Division; 5 of these passed a good examination in practical geometry, mensuration of surfaces and solids, elementary mechanics, and mechanical drawing including plan, elevation and section of a simple object. I also inspected the drawings done in the class, and considered them very fair for the short time the boys had been at this kind of work * * *. The first 14 pupils of the Junior Division, which may be called the middle section of the school, were examined in the 5th Reading Book, dictation, writing, arithmetic as far as proportion, and the extraction of the square root, and mensuration of rectangular areas; and with one exception all acquitted themselves very creditably. Practical geometry and linear drawing should now be commenced with this section. The remainder of the Junior Division was in like manner examined and did fairly well in all their subjects. The Superintendent and his Assistants have, in my opinion, been working honestly and well during the past fourteen months. Instruction in free-hand drawing, on a limited scale, is given by the Carving Master to such pupils as wish to take up the subject * * *. Industrial instruction is given in fitting, turning, smith-work, carpentry, wood-carving and cane-working. There are 28 boys in the Fitting Department and 25 in the Carpentry. I inspected the work done, and in progress, in the different shops; and observed the way the pupils were being taught; and on the whole I am of opinion that the teachers are doing their work well and that the school is in a satisfactory state. There is a marked improvement in the work done by the Carving Master, of whom I had to report unfavourably last year."

62. **Small Industrial Schools.**—The Inspector reports that the Free Church Orphanage earned a grant of Rs. 200 for 10 pupils who had been trained to the calling of printer, and that the Panch Haud Mission School earned a grant of Rs. 300 for 15 pupils who had been trained to be carpenters and printers. He adds that the American Mission School at Sirúr received a grant of Rs. 840 for 42 pupils learning various handicrafts, chiefly carpentry and mat-making, and that the school also received a Provincial grant-in-aid of Rs. 6,000 towards its building and plant. This special grant was given after a favourable report had been made on the school by Mr. Scorgie, Professor of Mechanism in the College of Science. Mr. Scorgie also visited the Robertson School of Industry at Pandharpur and awarded a grant of Rs. 320 for 16 pupils who had been trained as carpenters and blacksmiths.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

63. **Examination Returns.**—The general results of the school examinations held during the year will be found in Appendix E. Besides the figures there given for candidates passed under the IV. English and VI. Vernacular Standards, candidates were passed at the Zilla Examinations (for certificates qualifying for Government employment) as under :—

Division.	Collectorate.	First Class Certificate, V. English Standard.		Second Class Certificate, VI. Vernacular Standard.	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Central Division ...	Poona	69	12	293	68
	Sholápur	58	19	208	42
	Sátára	36	10	381	70
	Ratnágiri	17	9	374	85
	Thána	36	10	203	35
	Kolába	37	9	275	30
	Bombay	44	3	74	10
	Total ...	277	72	1,808	340
North-East Division...	Khándesh	32	15	292	74
	Ahmednagar	65	17	156	34
	Násik	15	7	162	38
	Total ...	112	39	610	146
Northern Division ...	Surat	76	30	211	18
	Broach	18	6	174	9
	Kaira	30	6	309	52
	Panch Maháls	...	...	103	10
	Ahmedabad	79	14	300	23
	Káthiáwár...	3	1	1	...
	Total ...	206	57	1,098	112
Southern Division ...	Belgaum	52	7	365	67
	Dhárwár	52	12	486	117
	Bijápur	33	12	227	71
	Kolhápur	11	4	298	91
	Kánara	22	6	154	24
	Total ...	170	41	1,530	370
Sind...	Karáchi	23	11	62	...
	Hydorabad	61	21	119	7
	Shikárpur	81	5	354	13
	Thar and Párkar	1	...	20	9
	Total ...	166	37	555	29
	Grand Total ...	931	196	5,601	997

64. **The Government Inspectors.**—Mr. Kirkham was absent on three months' privilege leave which was extended by four weeks to enable him to make inquiries concerning the methods of technical education found to be successful in England. He returned to India in December and submitted a report of his inquiries, which has been published. During his absence the Central Division was placed under Mr. Patwardhan. Mr. Kirkham remarks that several matters outside the routine of ordinary administration occupied a good deal of time such as the revision of the Grant-in-aid Code and technical education, and that the Vernacular Masters' Code and the Training College Code were revised during his absence in England. He was completely satisfied with the work of his

Poona and Ratnágiri Deputies and he also makes favourable mention of the Deputies in Thána and Kolába and of the Assistant Deputy for Urdu Schools.

The North-East Division continued under Mr. Sahasrabudhe up to the 24th of January when Mr. Jacob returned from furlough. During the two years Mr. Jacob was away Mr. Sahasrabudhe carried on the work of the Division with zeal and energy. He was on the whole satisfied with the way in which his Deputies worked, but additional assistance is required at Ahmednagar. Mr. Sahasrabudhe received invaluable aid from the Revenue Department, and he states that some of the Táluka Boards evinced an active interest in their schools.

Mr. Giles was sent to Sind upon special duty for six months and in his absence the Northern Division was managed by Mr. D. E. Gimi, B.A., who performed the heavy inspection work with energy and promptitude. All of the Deputies worked well during the year, but special praise is due to Ráo Sáheb M. H. Desái who has lately been promoted to a High School. Mr. Desái had been Deputy in the Panch Maháls and Rewa Kántha for eight years, and under his care the schools have doubled their attendance and more than doubled the number of passes in the annual examinations. The report for the year has been prepared by Mr. Giles who particularly mentions the hearty manner in which the Jubilee year of the Queen Empress was celebrated throughout the Division.

"The school children were special objects of liberal treatment. In Káthiáwár especially the States were lavish in their bounty, and the Assistant Educational Inspector reckons that a sum of Rs. 6,000 was spent in giving Jubilee prizes and feasts to the children. The Chief of Gidhad undertook to pay the fees of all boys in schools in his State for one year, besides founding a scholarship in his school. This one case may be noted among many. I caused a return to be prepared of all donations and endowments made during the year and am glad to be able to report that it is too long for insertion in the report. Conspicuous among the various gifts are the following :—Rs. 1,200 given by Mr. Haridás Veháridás, Diván of Junágad, for a scholarship in the Nadiád Girls' School; Rs. 500 given by Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Munsiff for a scholarship in the Broach High School; Rs. 500 given by Mr. Ardeshir Sorabjee Dastur Kamdina to found a prize to be given in the Broach High School; Rs. 1,500 given by Mr. Ashraf Alli, M.A., Principal of the Mohabat Madrasa, Junágad, for a scholarship in the Madrasa; Rs. 1,200 given by Seth Premchand Roychand for a scholarship in the Bhávnagar Táluka School."

Mr. Kane acted as Inspector of the Southern Division, while Mr. Patwardhan was in Poona. Mr. Karandikar took the work of the Deputy in Dhárwár, while Mr. Rodda was on privilege leave. Mr. Patwardhan speaks highly of Mr. Karandikar's work and also praises the Deputies of Belgaum and North Kánara.

In Sind Mr. Jenkins did the work of an Inspector in addition to his other duties until October, when Government sanctioned the appointment of a full-time Inspector. The first full-time Inspector was Mr. Giles who was deputed "to Sind on special duty for six months, to report and advise on the educational organization of the Province with special regard to the creation of an Arts College there, the appointment of a 'full-time' Educational Inspector for Sind and other educational questions of a controversial nature in which the Province is concerned." Mr. Giles submitted a full report on the educational requirements of the Province, and at the end of the six months was succeeded by Mr. Jacob. The new Inspectors have given a good account of the working of the Department during the year and make special mention of Ráo Sáheb A. T. Bhojvani, the Deputy at Karáchi, and of Khán Sáheb S. F. Mirza, the Deputy at Hyderabad.

65. **Physical Education.**—The Inspectors' remarks on the important subject of physical education will be found in Appendix F.

66. **Public Libraries.**—The list of public libraries has been enlarged by the opening of the Anjuman-i-Islám library in Bombay, a Mahomedan library at Surat, the Max Denso library at Karáchi and Native general libraries at Anklesar, Koregaon, Devrukh, Gadag, Anjanvel and Vánkáner. There are now 35 libraries in the Central, 15 in the North-East, 44 in the Northern, 16 in the Southern Division and 8 in Sind.

67. **Educational Museum.**—Mr. Kirkham reports that the Educational Museum in Bombay has done good service during the year.

"It is now open all day on Saturdays, and the Curator and the two Bombay Deputies attend to afford assistance to persons desiring to examine books or appliances.* * * There can be no doubt that a great improvement in text-books is taking place owing to the facilities thus afforded to teachers to examine and compare the latest books available. As reported last year, the models of school furniture are extensively copied, and in many schools, not only in Bombay but in the districts, the old and unwieldy furniture is giving place to more convenient and more sanitary models."

68. **Encouragement to Literature.**—A Maráthi translation of Geikie's Primer on Geology has been published. In Gujaráti a useful book has been secured for girls' schools, in an adaptation of Miss Edgeworth's "Parent's Assistant." Rs. 3,020 were spent by Government in the distribution of books to schools and registered libraries, the largest purchases being Rs. 1,000 for the English translation of the Mahábhárat, Rs. 400 for the Indian Antiquary, Rs. 546 for the Bombay Educational Record, Rs. 134 for the publications of the Pâli Text Society, and Rs. 250 for Mr. Murray's Book on the "Reptiles of Sind." The Superintendents of the Bombay Sanskrit Series—Drs. Peterson and Bhandárkar—report that three books have been published during the year, the Subhâsítâvali of Vallabhadeva edited by Professor Peterson and Pandit Durgáprasád, the Tarkakaumudi of Laugâkshi, edited by Professor M. N. Drivedi, and a third edition of Dr. Bühler's Panchatantra, Books II. and III. The usual statements regarding the Book Depôts are printed in Appendix G. The Vernacular Committees assisted by the Government Translators have disposed of a large number of books submitted for patronage or for approval as school-books. The list contains 34 Maráthi books, 50 Gujaráti and 7 Kánarese. The Dakshina Prize Committee disposed of some 23 publications and awarded 6 prizes amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 475. The total expenditure from the Dakshina was as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to Bráhmans	850	5	3
Do. to teachers and students ...	15,095	9	6
Payments to authors	654	0	0
Dakshina Prize Committee and Accountant ...	844	8	9
Pension to the widow of Ráo Bahádur Kero Laxuman Chhatre	3,538	11	4
Total ...	20,983	2	10

69. **Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.**—In Appendix H. I have printed the orders of Government regarding the establishment of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which is to be the centre of the scheme for industrial education which was noticed in my last report. The Board of Management has not yet opened the Institute, but Government has promised an annual grant of Rs. 25,000, while the Bombay Municipality gives an initial grant of Rs. 80,000 and an annual grant of Rs. 5,000. Each of the two great Railways proposes to give Rs. 1,200 per annum and the B. B. & C. I. Company adds an initial grant of Rs. 4,000. The Mill-owners' Association has voted Rs. 2,000 which may become an annual grant. Mr. J. King, Retired List of the Bombay Civil Service, has offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the foundation of scholarships. The Sir J. J. Memorial Fund Committee have agreed to make over a sum of Rs. 43,000 upon certain conditions, Rs. 27,380 have been received as the balance of subscriptions raised for the celebration of the Jubilee in Bombay and Rs. 8,000 have been presented by Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit who has also sent a large subscription to the London Institute.

70. **Grant-in-aid Code and Standards.**—Government lately decided to adopt the recommendation made in my last report and to give fixed instead of results grants to secondary schools. The results grant was never very suitable for the complicated standards of secondary schools, but it supplied a stimulus that was needed when private enterprise was scanty and the standard of efficiency low. The system has now broken down by its own weight, and the present change is the logical result of the step taken in 1872 when Government allowed me to abandon the annual examination for an examination every second year. Government has now ordered that the grant earned in 1886-87, or, at the option of school-managers, the average grant for the three years ending with

1886-87 shall be the fixed grant for the five years commencing with the current official year. It has also been determined that the standing order of the Government of India which limits the grant to one-half of the local assets and one-third of the total expenditure of an aided school shall be printed in our Code. The Code has been republished with these alterations, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to embody in the Code and the accompanying standards certain recommendations made at the conferences which have been held during the last two years, and to include the rules for colleges which were passed in 1885 and the rules which have grown up during the last few years in connexion with training schools and industrial schools. But in this process two important alterations were introduced into the Code. The college grants are to be given only to full-time colleges, and the substitution of a fixed for a results grant enabled us to allow aided schools more freedom in fixing the school course. This last change was the more necessary as sanction has been given to the University School Final Examination, the programme for which as printed in my last report gives a choice of several optional subjects. This new examination has, under certain conditions about the optional subjects, been recognized by Government as the highest qualifying test for places in the public service which are not reserved for graduates, and the Government Resolutions on this subject are printed in Appendix H.

71. **Recommendations of the Education Commission.**—In my 15th and 16th paragraphs I have described the measures taken by Government in connexion with the Ahmedabad and Sind Colleges. I was also ordered to negotiate with the Deccan Education Society for the amalgamation of the Deccan and Fergusson Colleges so as to combine our resources at Poona in the most economical and at the same time most efficient manner. The Resolution of Government on these negotiations has been published in the newspapers, but it is understood that the Deccan Education Society is not prepared to accept the terms that are offered. The revision of the Code mentioned in the preceding paragraph was carried out after consultation with the Bombay Educational Union, which represents the leading schools at the Presidency; and the final revision of the standards, so far as it was not the result of conferences noticed in previous reports, was completed by Mr. Kirkham in consultation with the Union and representatives from the Government schools of Bombay. Some progress has been made in the recognition of indigenous schools as shown by the increase of aided institutions mentioned in paras. 2 and 38, but measures which are in progress for the transfer of some of our middle schools from Government to Municipal or private agency must wait for notice in the next report. Mr. Giles' promising account of his schools for the wild tribes has been noticed in para. 49; and the new Madrasa for Mahomedans in Sind is mentioned in para. 26, and is shown in paras. 10 and 35 and in Subsidiary Form 2 to have received liberal grants both from Government and from the Local Boards. For some years past we have had two Mahomedans as District Deputy Inspectors in Sind, but we now have a Mahomedan District Deputy in Gujarát, and, in place of the two Urdu Deputies for the Southern and Central Divisions, we now have five Mahomedans as Assistant Deputies who can examine the Maráthi and Kánarese as well as the Urdu schools, and will, I hope, encourage the Mahomedans to attend the common schools instead of adding to our financial difficulties by demanding special schools.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 26th of August 1887.

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APPENDIX A.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1886-87.

(For Details see General Table III).

Area and Population.					Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
					University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks
Total Area in Square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.*	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.						
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
187,840 ...	Towns ... 268	Males ... 11,951,779	Institutions.	For Males ...	9	4	337	7,042	7	64	7,463	287	2,607	10,357	Institutions to Number of towns and villages. 29·54	
	Villages ... 36,698	Females. 11,213,122		For Females.	...	...	51	478	4	...	533	...	33	566		
	Total ... 36,966	Total ...23,164,901		Total ...	9	4	388	7,520	11	64	7,996	287	2,640	10,923		
			Scholars.	Males ..	955	662	35,143	390,124	634	1,481	428,999	4,225	55,871	489,095	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 27·28	
				Females ...	...	16	2,921	44,253	98	12	47,300	...	5,641	52,941	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 3·14	
				Total ...	955	678	38,064	434,377	732	1,493	476,299	4,225	61,512	542,036	15·59	

*A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever population, is entered as a town.
†The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions .. For Males	2,49,334	93,792	10,11,215	19,18,477	71,457	2,61,004	36,05,279	87,813	43,199	2,50,437	69,480	4,76,305	50,341	19,273	9,96,848	46,02,127	
For Females	....	....	1,65,515	1,97,087	31,241	....	3,93,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,93,843	
Total ..	2,49,334	93,792	11,76,730	21,15,564	1,02,698	2,61,004	39,99,122	87,813	43,199	2,50,437	69,480	4,76,305	50,341	19,273	9,96,848	49,95,970	
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	6·8	2·9	19·3	31·6	3·5	8·3	72·4	1·1	2·4	11·6	1·7	8·6	1·3	·9	27·6	100	
(b) Percentages* of Local Board Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction	·2	....	1·0	82·5	2·7	·1	86·5	..	..	..	·5	12·4	·3	·3	13·5	100	
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·4	....	17·6	74·0	....	1·6	94·6	..	..	..	·8	3·9	·9	..	5·4	100	
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4·9	1·9	23·6	42·3	2·1	5·2	80·0	1·8		5·0	1·4	9·5	1·0	·4	20·0	100	
3. Average Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil in	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Departmental Institutions .. Cost to Provincial Revenues	234 14 6	80 12 1	12 12 6	1 9 7	113 5 4	187 2 2	51 8 8										
Cost to Local & Municipal Boards ..	7 2 0	....	1 12 2	0 10 8	36 5 2	1 5 10	2 13 10										
Total Cost ..	289 11 6	148 2 9	34 15 8	2 11 7	149 [illegible] 8	227 1 2	56 14 3										
Local Board Schools† .. Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	....	1 10 9	....	70 8 2	1 11 5										
Cost to Local Boards	....	....	1 15 4	2 6 8	....	3 5 0	2 6 8										
Total Cost ..	....	....	10 13 8	4 12 6	....	219 7 2	4 15 5										
Municipal Schools† .. Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	2 9 4	2 1 7	....	....	2 1 10										
Cost to Municipal Boards	....	....	6 9 9	2 0 5	....	....	2 3 0										
Total Cost ..	....	....	14 12 3	5 11 7	....	....	6 0 7										
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ..	366 0 3	....	20 12 8	4 6 10	164 5 2	52 9 6	5 6 4										
Cost to Local & Municipal Boards ..	....	....	0 7 0	0 3 8	....	0 5 3	0 3 10										
Total Cost ..	....	....	28 7 3	5 2 8	169 0 11	53 5 2	6 14 2										
Aided Institutions .. .. Cost to Provincial Revenues	50 1 10	....	12 7 5	1 8 5	68 15 5	29 1 7	5 10 9										
Cost to Local & Municipal Boards ..	3 6 5	....	0 6 10	0 6 1	....	4 4 1	0 7 4										
Total Cost ..	136 5 0	....	35 3 1	4 15 11	130 14 7	124 13 4	16 13 0										
Unaided Institutions .. .. Total Cost ..	....	....	17 12 2	8 3 1	....	....	13 7 11										
All Institutions .. .. Cost to Provincial Revenues	129 11 5	80 12 1	9 3 7	1 5 6	9[illegible] 9	90 14 6	2 12 10										
Cost to Local & Municipal Boards ..	4 13 2	....	1 3 1	1 12 2	27 [illegible] 5	2 9 10	1 12 2										
Total Cost ..	267 8 5	148 2 9	31 5 7	5 0 6	151 0 5	175 8 4	8 10 7										

* The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), are calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The Annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Board and Municipal Schools is obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRIVATE			
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department, by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION — Arts Colleges	3	430	421	372	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	2	79	72	68	4	446	439	396
Law do.	2	249	222	170	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical do.	1	276	275	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering do.	1	153	136	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	1,108	1,054	933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	79	72	68	4	446	439	396
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL — *Secondary Schools.* For Boys..English	45	9,413	9,686	8,434	43	1,150	1,133	905	64	2,459	2,349	1,900	62	5,407	5,214	4,380	108	14,793	14,541	12,044
For Girls..English	1	69	66	52	..	..	..	..	1	20	18	10	..	..	..	..	48	2,872	2,747	2,270
Total	46	9,482	9,752	8,486	43	1,150	1,133	905	65	2,479	2,367	1,910	62	5,407	5,214	4,380	156	17,665	17,288	14,314
Primary Schools. For Boys	30	2,334	2,297	1,342	139	219,337	212,608	153,024	463	58,324	57,608	42,507	1,633	90,563	87,158	63,811	763	31,701	30,071	23,518
For Girls	3	262	249	189	27	6,354	6,079	3,776	120	8,671	8,106	4,804	146	8,289	7,448	4,541	80	7,006	6,719	4,751
Total	33	2,596	2,546	1,531	4,266	225,691	218,687	156,800	583	66,995	65,714	47,113	1,779	98,852	94,606	68,352	843	38,707	37,290	28,[illegible]
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL — Training Schools for Masters	4	483	445	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	93	88	71	1	58	58	52
Training Schools for Mistresses	2	77	75	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	14	11	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art	1	264	274	196	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	3	123	133	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	11	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	1	97	90	71	1	149	146	133	..	..	..	..	2	98	103	67	9	429	404	370
Other Schools	36	122	129	96	1	10	10	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	190	182	1[illegible]
Total	48	1,177	1,162	943	2	159	156	142	..	..	..	..	8	212	205	149	17	677	644	56[illegible]
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	134	14,363	14,514	11,893	4,311	227,000	219,976	157,847	648	69,474	68,081	49,227	1,851	104,550	100,097	72,949	1,020	57,495	55,661	43,54[illegible]

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (a) Arabic or Persian .. ..
   (b) Sanskrit .. ..
   (c) Any other Oriental Classic .. ..
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly .. .. For Boys .. / „ Girls ..
3. ELEMENTARY, KURAN TEACHING SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards .. For Boys .. / „ Girls ..
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards .. .. For Boys .. / „ Girls ..
5. OTHER SCHOOLS conforming to Departmental Standards.. .. .. For Boys ..

Total ..

Grand Total ..

TABLE III.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

Management. Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning: English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed: Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Hindus: Brahmans.	All Hindus who are not Brahmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, Mahárs, Mangs, Chámdrs, Dheds, Moshis, Bhángis, &c.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Jews.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	Remarks
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
..	..	..	..	9	985	955	955	..	9	20	468	204	..	25	224	5	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	249	249	..	..	1	7	127	61	..	5	46	2	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	276	276	..	..	45	22	55	37	..	3	110	4	..	..	16 girls.
..	..	..	..	1	153	153	..	..	13	2	67	30	..	2	27	3	..	..	
..	..	..	..	13	1,633	1,633	955	..	68	51	717	341	..	35	407	14	..	..	
15	1,872	1,772	1,527	337	35,094	35,094	10,483	17,606	1,840	2,774	12,871	11,277	63	1,653	4,370	228	17	1	406 girls.
1	9	9	9	51	2,970	2,970	239	425	1,604	810	28	60	1	4	423	30	..	..	455 boys.
16	1,881	1,781	1,536	388	38,064	38,064	10,722	18,031	3,444	3,584	12,909	11,337	64	1,657	4,793	258	17	1	
34	1,468	1,361	1,127	7,042	4,03,717	..	3,074	4,03,166	14	3,039	70,990	255,118	7,960	56,738	4,658	374	4,773	28	12,078 girls.
2	78	73	49	478	30,660	32	81	30,660	1	741	6,794	17,702	185	2,339	2,[illegible]	304	15	..	385 boys.
36	1,536	1,434	1,176	7,520	434,377	32	3,155	4,33,826	15	3,780	77,784	272,820	8,145	59,077	7,262	678	4,788	28	
	..	..	..	7	634	26	550	618	..	48	333	161	11	81	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	4	98	3	..	98	..	9	47	35	..	3	1	3	..	..	
	..	..	..	1	264	..	..	..	16	30	49	123	1	3	81	11	..	..	12 girls.
	..	..	..	3	123	72	..	..	1	5	36	42	20	14	2	3	..	..	
	..	..	..	1	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	13	773	156	..	466	23	64	110	418	28	85	42	3	..	..	
	..	..	..	46	322	91	168	18	19	12	214	24	..	16	36	1	..	..	
	..	..	..	75	2,225	359	718	1,200	59	168	789	812	60	203	113	21	..	..	
3,417	3,215	2,712	7,996	476,289	40,088	15,550	453,117	3,586	7,583	92,190	285,310	8,269	60,972	12,575	971	4,805	29		14,412 girls in boys' schools. 840 boys in girls' schools.
..	..	..	..	227	3,289	..	3,177	112	..	..	..	20	..	3,269	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	23	401	..	401	..	..	..	330	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	37	533	..	536	..	..	..	140	42	..	200	143	10	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1,474	39,207	217	507	38,483	..	556	3,589	26,315	605	7,027	302	117	97	..	
..	..	..	..	11	228	..	..	228	..	9	11	68	20	100	..	20	..	..	
..	..	..	..	839	9,962	..	9,637	325	...	...	..	63	..	9,899	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	13	453	..	399	54	..	..	..	..	..	453	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	286	9,618	291	66	9,400	..	19	683	5,776	418	1,028	1,073	..	21	..	
..	..	..	..	9	1,193	20	..	1,173	11	8	..	85	..	180	934	5	..	..	
..	..	..	..	9	851	799	543	309	22	30	242	510	..	13	32	2	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2,927	65,737	1,327	15,256	50,1[illegible]2	33	621	5,055	32,800	1,043	23,339	2,484	154	118	..	3,865 girls in boys' schools. 48 boys in girls' schools.
..	..	..	..	10,923	542,036	41,415	30,806	503,299	3,619	8,204	97,254	318,200	9,312	84,311	15,059	1,125	4,923	29	18,217 total girls in boys' schools. 878 total boys in girls' schools.

GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by the Department.						Maintained by Local Boards.						Maintained by Municipal Boards.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education: Arts Colleges	96,895	...	3,000	35,827	22,560	1,60,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law do.	3,274	...	...	7,277	1,886	12,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical do.	5,866	...	...	22,100	1,909	29,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering do.	41,980	...	...	9,501	...	51,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,50,014	...	3,000	74,705	26,355	2,54,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General: *Secondary Schools.* For Boys ... English ...	1,15,346	...	16,107	1,88,981	9,880	3,30,314	...	2,218	848	7,419	1,812	12,297	6,115	1,510	15,345	11,358	320	34,648
" Girls ... English ...	9,290	...	1,047	...	455	10,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
Total ...	1,24,636	...	17,154	1,88,981	10,335	3,41,106	...	2,218	848	7,419	1,812	12,297	6,115	1,510	15,645	11,358	320	34,948
Primary Schools. For Boys	2,289	...	1,630	1,243	...	5,155	3,53,964	5,05,108	17,090	1,29,111	3,708	10,08,981	1,20,468	40,599	1,06,208	54,813	3,598	3,25,716
" Girls	1,784	...	...	...	...	1,784	11,717	23,321	...	1,020	600	36,658	17,551	5,223	27,016	...	586	50,376
Total ...	4,069	...	1,630	1,243	...	6,939	3,65,681	5,28,429	17,090	1,30,131	4,308	10,45,639	1,38,019	45,792	1,33,224	54,813	4,184	3,76,092
School Education, Special: Training Schools for Masters	30,923	15,872	...	6	...	52,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	21,999	3,015	...	...	36	25,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	23,898	...	...	3,591	5,480	32,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	25,908	...	...	642	120	26,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1,762	...	...	...	...	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	19,163	...	...	...	8,837	28,000	11,000	...	...	...	22,717	33,717	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	49,611	...	875	3,418	2,677	56,581	...	517	...	...	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,79,074	18,887	875	7,657	17,150	2,23,643	11,000	517	...	...	22,717	34,234	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Arts Colleges ...	11,897	...	...	...	983	12,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	8,463	...	...	...	4,301	12,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	8,183	939	...	...	2,221	11,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	276	415	...	...	213	14	4	14
Special Schools other than Training Schools	1,992	1,823	...	...	1,071	4,386	...	1,012	...	...	...	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	217
Buildings	433	...	...	...	2,606	3,038	25,309	87,009	...	...	4,324	1,16,642	5,070	348	8,355	...	1,870	15,643
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	6,900	...	...	4	...	6,904	4,850	2,357	...	82	...	7,289	...	3	1,151	...	14	1,168
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37,868	2,262	...	4	11,181	51,315	30,159	90,517	...	82	4,600	1,25,358	5,070	351	9,719	14	1,888	17,042
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	4,96,658	21,149	22,859	2,72,590	65,021	8,77,077	4,06,840	6,21,681	17,938	1,37,632	33,437	12,17,528	1,49,204	47,653	1,58,648	66,185	6,392	4,28,082

TABLE IV.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1886-87.

INSTITUTIONS.																				
						UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.									TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.						AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT, BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES.						UNAIDED.								GRAND TOTAL.
Native State Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7a	7b	7	8a	8b	8c	8d	8e	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,353	..	..	2,037	820	29,210	22,000	1,494	...	19,834	16,514	59,842	...	...	...	1,20,895	1,494	3,000	57,698	66,247	2,49,234
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,273	...	...	7,277	1,886	12,436
...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	5,866	...	...	22,100	1,009	29,875
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,980	...	...	9,501	...	51,481
26,353	..	...	2,037	820	29,210	22,000	1,494	...	19,834	16,514	59,842	..	...	...	1,72,014	1,494	3,000	96,576	70,042	3,43,126
1,08,410	2,037	270	31,369	6,264	1,48,350	1,63,847	3,547	3,155	1,71,599	1,11,821	4,53,969	24,294	7,343	31,637	2,85,398	7,275	35,455	4,35,020	2,48,157	10,11,215
..	...	..	...	...	...	51,612	...	671	47,30[illegible]	54,777	1,54,423	..	...	..	60,902	...	2,016	47,363	55,232	1,65,515
1,08,410	2,037	270	31,369	6,264	1,48,350	2,15,459	3,547	3,826	2,18,962	1,66,59[illegible]	6,08,392	24,294	7,343	31,637	3,46,210	7,275	37,473	4,82,383	3,03,389	11,70,7[illegible]
45,378 38,039	20,000 1,891	... ...	52,827 ...	25,620 5,174	4,43,825 15,104	35,153 21,128	7,864 ...	5,489 790	37,362 3,4[illegible]	37,084 37,299	1,28,247 62,070	6,817 3	4,730 19[illegible]	11,563 [illegible]	5,12,172 52,480	5,53,531 28,544	1,30,477 27,896	2,82,173 4,476	4,40,124 84,78[illegible]	19,18,477 1,97,987
3,83,417	21,891	...	52,827	30,794	4,58,929	56,886	7,864	6,279	40,815	74,383	1,86,217	6,820	1,928	11,748	5,64,652	5,82,07[illegible]	1,58,283	2,86,649	5,23,905	21,15,564
11,048	..	...	5	...	11,053	4,000	...	...	...	3,593	7,593	...	...	...	40,033	15,872	...	11	14,641	71,457
5,713	...	...	...	478	6,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	21,999	3,015	..	...	6,227	31,241
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	29,608	...	...	3,591	5,480	32,769
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	25,908	...	...	642	120	26,670
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1,762	...	...	...	...	1,762
5,117	34	.	...	41	5,192	14,705	...	1,169	2,467	40,608	58,889	..	..	...	44,868	...	1,169	2,467	77,554	1,26,768
300	.	...	...	...	300	2,714	...	1,326	275	12,232	16,607	...	..	..	52,325	517	2,261	3,[illegible]	15,209	74,005
22,178	34	...	5	519	22,736	21,419	...	2,495	2,742	56,433	83,089	...	...	...	2,11,493	19,404	3,370	10,404	1,19,081	3,63,702
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	20,000	...	...	54,647	13,166	87,813
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,199	...	...	..	...	43,199
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,145	...	...	8,358	34,934	2,50,437
820	...	...	...	2,103	2,923	...	...	...	576	2,377	2,953	...	...	...	11,897	...	...	576	6,283	18,756
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,463	...	...	..	4,301	12,764
6,403	...	...	...	2,185	8,588	...	...	151	1,682	3,073	4,906	107	...	107	5,183	939	151	1,803	13,882	21,958
3,727	...	...	...	20	3,747	...	...	525	237	1,134	1,896	...	...	...	..	139	788	237	5,161	6,275
359	...	...	...	...	359	...	...	400	...	570	970	...	...	...	1,992	2,335	400	...	2,000	6,727
1,86,444	280	..	209	...	1,86,933	1,23,528	...	...	2,998	27,498	1,54,024	...	25	25	1,54,340	87,357	8,355	3,207	2,23,046	4,76,305
5,307	640	...	..	...	5,947	10,280	...	904	6,129	11,388	28,701	321	11	332	22,030	2,360	2,055	6,536	17,360	50,341
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17,273	2,000	...	...	..	19,273
2,03,060	920	...	209	4,308	2,08,497	1,33,808	...	1,980	11,022	46,040	1,93,450	428	36	464	4,94,522	95,130	11,6[illegible]	75,364	3,20,13[illegible]	9,96,848
7,43,418	24,882	270	86,447	42,705	8,97,722	4,49,572	12,395	14,580	2,93,975	3,59,968	11,30,990	31,542	12,307	43,849	17,88,891	7,05,378	2,13,825	9,51,376	13,36,500	49,95,970

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Class of Schools.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. 4			Total.			Remarks.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary Schools—																			
For Boys	Departmental .. English ..	45	9,413	4,830	..	4,830	4,511	..	4,511	35	..	35	37	..	37	9,413	..	9,413	* The usual subdivision is not given this year, as many of the returns were wrongly filled in.
	Local Board .. .. English ..	43	1,150	..	..	..	1,149	1	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,149	1	1,150	
	Municipal .. .. English ..	64	2,469	267	..	267	2,187	5	2,192	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,454	5	2,459	
	Native States .. English ..	62	5,407	1,673	..	1,673	3,734	..	3,734	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,407	..	5,407	
	Aided .. .. .. English ..	108	14,793	4,760	28	4,788	6,195	74	6,269	1,324	84	1,408	2,114	214	2,328	14,393	400	14,793	
	Unaided .. .. English ..	15	1,872	818	..	818	1,054	..	1,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,872	..	1,872	
	Total ..	337	35,094	12,348	28	12,376	18,830	80	18,910	1,359	84	1,443	2,151	214	2,365	34,688	406	35,094	
For Girls	Departmental .. English ..	1	69	..	4	4	..	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	69	
	Municipal .. .. English ..	1	20	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	
	Aided .. .. .. English ..	48	2,872	13	135	148	56	665	721	109	628	737	277	989	1,266	455	2,417	2,872	
	Unaided .. .. English ..	1	9	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	
	Total ..	51	2,970	13	139	152	56	759	815	109	628	737	277	989	1,266	455	2,515	2,970	
Total, Secondary Schools ..		388	38,064	12,361	167	12,528	18,886	839	19,725	1,468	712	2,180	2,428	1,203	3,631	35,143	2,921	38,064	
Primary Schools—																			
For Boys	Departmental	30	2,334	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	2	632	1,691	11	1,702	2,321	13	2,334	
	Local Board	4,139	219,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,751	478	66,229	142,900	10,208	153,108	208,651	10,686	219,337	
	Municipal	463	58,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,501	51	21,552	35,416	1,356	36,772	56,917	1,407	58,324	
	Native States	1,633	90,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,802	19	29,821	59,985	757	60,742	89,787	776	90,563	
	Aided	763	31,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,546	92	6,638	24,065	998	25,063	30,611	1,090	31,701	
	Unaided	14	1,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	..	438	1,014	6	1,020	1,452	6	1,458	
	Total ..	7,042	403,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	124,668	642	125,310	265,071	13,336	278,407	389,739	13,978	403,717	
For Girls	Departmental	3	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	68	..	194	194	..	262	262	
	Local Board	127	6,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	792	792	29	5,533	5,562	29	6,325	6,354	
	Municipal	120	8,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,077	1,077	..	7,594	7,594	..	8,671	8,671	
	Native States	146	8,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	1,016	13	7,260	7,273	13	8,276	8,289	
	Aided	80	7,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	2,024	2,137	230	4,639	4,869	343	6,663	7,006	
	Unaided	2	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	75	75	..	78	78	
	Total ..	478	30,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	4,980	5,093	272	25,295	25,567	385	30,275	30,560	
Total Primary Schools ..		7,520	434,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	124,781	5,622	130,403	265,343	38,631	303,974	390,124	44,253	434,377	
Grand Total ..		7,908	472,441	12,361	167	12,528	18,886	839	19,725	126,249	6,334	132,583	267,771	39,834	307,605	425,267	47,174	472,441	

GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1886-87.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Jews.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	2	1	...	3	8	3	...	...	11	6	2	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	5	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	2	...	5	97	25	...	...	122	66	13	...	...	79	...	1	54	3	19	2
3. B. Sc.	2	..	...	2	3	...	..	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	...	1	...
4. First B. A.	5	2	...	7	184	79	...	...	263	78	31	...	...	109	1	3	79	...	26	.
4. First B. Sc.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination ...	6	3	...	9	340	236	...	2	578	110	68	...	1	179	...	3	135	6	34	1
Colleges for Professional Training.																				
Law—																				
Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	52	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	13	...	5	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	..	1	36	...	...	...	36	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	4	...	12	...
3. First L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	87	..	...	...	87	59	...	...	...	59	4	2	20	...	33	...
3. Second L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	84	42	...	...	...	43	2	3	22	1	15	...
Engineering—																				
1. L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	20	..	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	2	1	15	...	2	...
2. First L. C. E.	1	..	...	1	47	...	...	..	47	31	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	...	2	...
Schools of General Education.																				
Matriculation ... Boys ...	31	30	5	66	771	450	165	1066	2,427	278	166	41	42	516	23	17	379	5	90	2
Matriculation ... Girls ...									36					11	9	1	...	...	1	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	29	10	51	90	420	143	63	305	931	157	32	15	41	240	...	2	227	5	12	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular	788	27	130	954	3,451	152	426	1,572	5,601	641	23	129	199	997	...	3	957	37	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction.																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	4	...	1	5	102	...	...	10	112	97	...	...	3	100	...	...	94	6	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...	...	...	...	...	231	...	64	...	295	108	...	61	...	259	...	...	234	25	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	2	...	1	3	12	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	9	...	3	5	...	...	1
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...	...	...	...	...	27	...	10	...	37	18	...	9	...	27	...	4	19	...	4	...
3. School of Art Examination.	49	13	5	67	783	124	46	8	961	276	31	31	3	341	16	11	281	9	19	5
4. Vernacular Medical Examination.	3	...	...	3	29	...	...	...	29	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	25	2	...	1
5. Examination in Engineering.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	7	..	...	7	...	...	...

GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local and Municipal Boards Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON — In Institutions maintained by Local Boards.									
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average monthly Number.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.										
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.										
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys (English)	43	1,150	1,133	905	...	2,218	848	7,419	1,812	12,297
For Girls (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	1,150	1,133	905	...	2,218	848	7,419	1,812	12,297
Primary Schools.										
For Boys	4,180	2,19,337	2,12,608	1,53,024	3,53,964	5,05,108	17,090	1,29,111	3,708	10,08,981
For Girls	127	6,354	6,079	3,776	11,717	23,321	...	1,020	600	36,658
Total ...	4,300	2,25,691	2,18,687	1,56,800	3,65,681	5,28,429	17,090	1,30,131	4,308	10,45,639
School Education, Special.										
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools	1	149	146	133	11,000	...	...	...	22,717	33,717
Other Schools...	1	10	10	9	...	517	...	...	...	517
Total ...	2	159	156	142	11,000	517	...	...	22,717	34,234
Scholarships held in ... Secondary Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	276	415
Scholarships held in ... Special Schools other than Training Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	...	...	...	1,012
Buildings	...	...	...	...	25,309	87,009	...	...	4,324	1,16,642
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	4,850	2,367	...	82	...	7,289
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	30,159	90,517	...	82	4,600	1,25,358
Grand Total ...	4,311	2,27,000	2,19,976	1,57,847	4,06,840	6,21,661	17,938	1,37,632	33,457	12,17,528

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1886-87

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions maintained by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average monthly Number.	Average daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Board Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,494	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	4,494
...	1,510	3,547	7,275	64	2,459	2,349	1,906	6,115	15,345	1,510	11,358	320	34,648	10,107	848	3,155	35,455	42,730
...	...	...	...	1	20	18	10	...	300	...	...	...	300	1,017	...	671	2,015	2,012
...	1,510	3,547	7,275	65	2,479	2,367	1,916	6,[illegible]	15,645	1,510	11,358	320	34,948	17,154	848	3,826	37,473	44,718
...	40,569	7,854	5,53,531	463	58,324	57,608	42,507	1,20,469	1,06,268	40,569	54,813	3,598	3,25,716	1,630	17,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1,30,477	6,54,008
...	5,223	...	28,544	120	8,671	8,106	4,804	17,551	27,016	5,[illegible]	...	586	50,376	...	...	790	27,866	56,[illegible]
...	45,792	7,854	5,82,075	583	66,995	65,714	47,311	1,38,016	1,33,284	45,792	54,813	4,184	3,76,092	1,630	17,030	6,959	1,58,285	7,10,358
15,872	..	...	15,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,872
3,015	...	...	3,015	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	1,109	1,109
...	...	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	875	...	1,386	2,261	2,778
18,887	...	...	19,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	...	2,495	3,370	22,774
939	...	...	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	151	151	1,090
...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	4	217	...	...	523	738	877
1,823	...	...	2,835	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	2,735
...	348	...	87,357	...	...	...	...	5,070	8,355	348	...	1,870	15,643	...	...	..	8,355	95,712
...	3	...	2,360	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	3	...	14	1,168	...	...	904	2,055	4,415
...	...	2,000	2,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
2,262	351	2,000	95,130	...	...	...	...	5,070	9,719	351	14	1,888	17,042	...	...	1,980	11,699	1,00,829
21,149	47,653	14,895	7,05,378	648	69,474	68,081	49,227	1,43,204	1,58,648	47,653	60,185	6,392	4,28,082	22,659	17,938	14,580	3,13,825	9,19,203

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 1.

Statistical Return of Colleges for the official year 1886-87.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March. Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts, Licentiate or Corresponding Examination.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Fees.	Municipal Funds.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual cost of educating a each scholar. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	ARTS COLLEGES.																
	Government.																
Poona	Deccan College	1	15	150	165	126	106	42,951	..	9,772	..	..	80	52,803	419 1 1	340 14 1	
Bombay	Elphinstone College	1	72	143	215	229	212	47,828	..	22,545	..	..	20,990	91,363	398 15 5	208 13 8	
Ahmedabad	Gujarát College	1	4	46	50	66	54	8,116	..	3,510	3,000	..	1,490	16,116	244 2 11	122 15 6	
		3	91	339	430	421	372	98,895	..	35,827	3,000	..	22,560	1,60,282	380 11 5	205 9 7	
	Aided.																
Poona	Fergusson College	1	..	94	94	108	88	3,000	..	105	..	..	50	3,155	29 3 4	27 12 5	
Bombay	St. Xavier's College	1	25	131	156	140	131	8,000	..	11,636	..	..	4,027	23,663	169 0 4	57 2 3	
Do.	Free General Assembly's	1	67	101	168	162	152	8,500	..	8,093	..	..	12,437	29,030	179 3 1	52 7 6	
Karáchi	Sind College	1	5	23	28	29	27	2,500	1,494	..	..	..	..	3,994	137 11 7	86 3 3	
		4	97	349	446	439	398	22,000	1,494	19,834	..	..	16,514	59,842	136 5 0	50 1 10	
	Maintained by Native States.																
Kolhápur	Rajaram College	1	..	22	22	21	20	..	..	825	..	5,843	820	7,488	356 9 1	....	
Rájkot	Samaldas College	1	5	52	57	51	48	..	..	1,212	..	20,510	..	21,722	425 14 8	....	
	Total	2	5	74	79	72	68	..	..	2,037	..	26,353	820	29,210	405 10 11	....	
	Grand Total, Arts Colleges	9	193	762	955	932	836	1,20,895	1,494	57,698	3,000	26,353	39,894	2,49,334	267 8 5	129 9 10	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
	Government.																
Poona	Law School	1	..	43	43	35	27	900	..	737	..	..	..	1,637	46 12 4	25 11 5	
Bombay	Do.	1	54	152	206	187	143	2,373	..	6,540	..	..	1,886	10,799	57 11 11	12 11 0	
	Total	2	54	195	249	222	170	3,273	..	7,277	..	..	1,886	12,436	56 0 3	14 11 10	
Bombay	Grant Medical College	1	100	176	276	275	266	5,866	..	22,100	..	..	1,909	29,875	108 10 2	21 5 3	
Poona	College of Science	1	153	..	153	136	125	41,980	..	9,501	..	..	..	51,481	378 8 7	308 10 9	
	Total Professional Colleges	4	307	371	678	633	561	51,119	..	38,878	..	..	3,795	93,792	148 2 8	80 12 1	
	Grand Total of all Colleges	13	500	1,133	1,633	1,565	1,397	1,72,014	1,494	96,576	3,000	26,353	43,689	3,43,126	219 3 11	109 15 2	

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English) for Boys for the official year 1886-87.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Award or fixed grant for the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	GOVERNMENT.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Poona ...	High School	1	374	151	525	564	498	7,962	...	...	13,663	...	...	21,645	38 6 1	14 2 5	...
	Poona Camp	1	...	95	95	92	85	1,780	...	...	1,388	..	...	3,168	34 1 0	19 2 3	...
	Second Grade	1	...	12	12	15	5	—7	...	...	...	...	528	521	34 11 9	.....	...
Sholápur ...	High School	1	115	101	216	235	203	1,310	...	1,000	3,608	...	...	5,018	25 2 11	5 0 2	...
	Bársi	1	5	36	41	36	33	375	...	600	490	..	...	1,474	40 15 1	10 8 8	...
	Pandharpur	1	21	53	74	56	46	383	...	1,068	779	...	...	2,230	39 13 8	6 13 5	...
Sátára	High School	1	205	157	362	369	323	4,922	...	...	6,045	...	...	10,967	29 11 7	13 5 5	...
Ratnágiri ...	High School	1	144	32	176	212	183	5,096	...	..	3,764	...	20	8,850	41 11 11	23 14 4	...
Thána ...	Byramji Jijibhoy School ...	1	161	145	306	297	255	3,243	...	..	5,994	...	...	9,237	31 1 7	10 14 8	...
	Kalyán	1	37	85	122	99	88	1,256	..	1,200	1,405	..	...	3,861	39 0 0	12 11 0	...
Bombay ...	Elphinstone	1	915	...	915	941	852	8,401	..	...	37,702	...	4,902	51,005	54 3 3	8 14 10	...
	Fort Branch	1	...	225	225	229	206	971	...	...	6,657	...	...	7,628	33 5 0	4 8 10	...
	Jagannath Shankarshet ...	1	...	240	240	264	236	594	...	...	4,410	...	...	5,004	18 15 3	2 4 0	...
	Gokaldás Tejpal	1	...	256	256	268	224	350	...	...	4,747	...	802	5,998	23 11 2	1 7 2	...
	Fanaswádi	1	...	383	383	302	330	645	...	...	5,526	...	...	6,171	17 0 9	1 12 6	...
	Chandanwádi	1	...	240	240	252	224	—866	...	...	4,857	...	...	3,991	15 13 5	.....	...
Khándesh ...	Dhulia	1	186	64	250	242	217	4,133	...	...	4,294	...	965	9,392	38 13 0	17 1 3	...
Ahmednagar ...	High School	1	156	...	156	143	140	2,809	...	240	3,381	...	...	7,430	45 9 4	23 5 11	...
	City School	1	...	133	133	158	142	1,379	...	300	1,658	...	...	3,337	21 1 1	8 11 8	...
Násik	High School		160	166	326	317	259	4,491	...	420	4,835	...	...	9,746	30 11 11	14 2 8	...
Ahmedabad ...	High School	1	215	...	215	228	199	9,734	...	600	5,213	...	...	15,547	68 3 0	42 11 1	...
	Branch School No. 1	1	...	98	98	136	120	1,109	...	644	1,153	...	...	2,906	21 5 11	8 2 6	...
	Do. No. 2	1	...	90	90	138	123	1,418	...	493	1,154	...	...	3,065	22 3 4	10 4 5	...
	Dholka	1	...	18	18	24	27	311	...	480	164	...	...	955	28 1 5	9 2 4	...
	Viramgám	1	19	46	65	63	54	447	...	1,140	281	...	...	1,868	29 10 5	7 1 6	...
Kaira	Nadiád High School	1	231	113	344	304	260	2,982	...	...	5,997	...	...	8,979	29 8 7	9 12 11	...
	Kaira School	1	22	50	72	70	58	232	...	70	854	...	...	1,156	16 8 3	3 5 0	...
Broach ...	High School	1	216	118	334	339	295	4,070	...	...	6,129	...	...	10,199	30 1 4	12 [illegible]	...
	Ankleesvar School	1	9	18	27	55	45	496	...	72	502	...	...	1,718	31 3 9	9 0 3	...
Surat	High School	1	329	...	329	330	290	7,826	...	...	7,862	...	...	15,688	47 8 8	23 11 5	...
	Branch School	1	...	322	322	339	296	1,903	...	1,260	2,943	...	...	6,106	18 0 2	5 0 10	...
	Bulsár School	1	50	95	145	158	153	751	...	600	1,287	...	540	3,178	20 1 10	4 12 1	...
	Ránder do.	1	10	35	45	51	39	221	...	600	333	...	...	1,154	22 10 0	4 5 4	...
Baroda Agency..	Navári School	1	...	69	69	122	104	342	...	...	848	...	420	1,610	18 3 2	2 12 10	...
Camp Deesa ...	Camp Deesa School	1	3	18	21	23	19	212	...	...	193	...	600	1,005	43 11 2	9 3 6	...
Belgaum ..	Sardárs High School	1	194	100	294	285	243	6,643	...	...	5,349	...	827	12,819	44 15 8	23 4 11	...
Dhárwár ...	High School	1	271	72	343	357	290	3,537	...	...	7,712	...	208	11,457	32 1 5	9 14 6	...
	Hubli School	1	40	52	92	97	85	614	...	800	1,339	...	...	2,753	28 6 1	6 5 3	...
Bijápur	Bijápur	1	80	92	172	172	128	1,387	...	...	2,429	...	...	3,816	22 3 11	8 1 1	...
Kánara	Kárwár High School	1	188	61	249	249	219	2,629	...	...	4,900	...	...	7,529	30 2 9	10 8 11	...
Karáchi ...	N. J. High School	1	156	258	414	391	360	4,922	...	540	6,940	...	46	12,448	31 13 5	12 9 5	...
	Tatta School	1	15	51	66	62	52	1,578	...	...	493	...	...	2,071	33 6 6	25 7 3	...
Hyderabad ...	High School	1	191	97	288	289	246	7,262	...	...	5,992	...	17	13,271	45 14 9	25 2 1	...
Shikárpur ...	Do.	1	112	57	169	140	121	2,638	...	3,332	2,650	...	5	8,625	53 14 0	16 7 10	...
Aden	Aden School	1	...	79	79	82	69	1,168	...	...	1,052	...	...	2,220	27 1 2	14 3 10	...
	Total, Government ...	44	4,830	4,504	9,334	9,604	8,364	1,14,658	...	16,107	1,88,281	...	9,880	3,20,626	34 5 2	11 15 0	
	LOCAL BOARDS.																
Sholápur ...	2nd Grade	2	...	63	63	53	41	...	...	...	309	...	...	309	5 13 3	...	
Thána	Do.	7	...	139	139	130	99	...	...	...	1,136	...	240	1,376	10 9 4	...	
Kolába	Do.	3	...	62	62	68	55	...	...	...	288	...	...	288	4 3 9	...	
Bombay ...	Marátht Second Grade ...	4	...	229	229	206	177	...	...	494	1,588	...	...	2,082	10 1 9	..	
	Gujaráti do. ...	3	...	111	111	105	91	...	...	354	1,125	...	...	1,479	14 1 4	..	
Khándesh ...	Second Grade	2	...	35	35	33	29	...	114	...	88	...	321	523	15 13 7	...	
Ahmednagar ...	Do.	3	...	53	53	66	53	...	178	...	454	...	...	632	9 9 3	..	
Násik	Do.	1	...	20	20	21	20	...	...	...	162	...	481	643	30 9 10	..	
Belgaum ...	Do.	5	...	122	122	135	99	...	95	...	302	...	536	933	6 14 6	..	
Dhárwár ...	Do.	7	...	142	142	141	107	...	...	...	1,122	...	234	1,356	9 9 1	...	
Bijápur	Do.	1	...	24	24	13	11	...	...	...	185	...	...	185	14 3 8	...	
Kánara	Do.	3	...	105	105	112	84	...	...	...	539	...	...	539	4 13 0	...	
Hyderabad ...	Do.	2	...	45	45	50	39	...	1,831	...	121	...	...	1,952	39 0 8	...	
	Total, Local Boards ..	43	...	1,150	1,150	1,183	905	...	2,218	848	7,419	...	1,812	12,297	10 13 7	...	
	MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																
Poona	Second Grade	4	11	113	124	128	96	...	...	532	591	...	27	1,150	8 15 9	...	
Sholápur ...	Do.	1	...	44	44	28	22	...	...	95	180	...	3	278	9 14 6	...	
Sátára	Do.	4	...	136	136	111	90	...	...	526	646	...	...	1,172	10 8 11	...	
Ratnágiri ...	Do.	2	11	89	100	107	88	...	...	463	714	...	...	1,177	11 0 0	...	
Thána	Do.	5	5	123	128	142	117	...	...	447	1,121	...	...	1,568	11 0 8	...	
Kolába	Do.	4	...	102	102	123	100	...	...	153	746	...	...	899	7 4 11	...	
Khándesh ...	Do.	14	19	308	327	318	263	...	...	3,192	1,817	...	290	5,299	16 10 7		

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Award or fixed grant for the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	MUNICIPAL BOARDS—*continued.*																
Ahmednagar ...	Second Grade	1	...	35	35	17	14	...	...	179	91	...	...	270	15 14 1	...	...
Násik	Do.	4	31	118	149	135	112	...	...	1,656	825	...	...	2,481	18 6 1	...	...
Kaira	Kapadvanj	1	8	41	49	57	44	593	...	...	...	...	...	593	10 6 5	10 6 5	297
Panch Mahâls ...	Godhra	1	9	65	74	62	52	385	...	...	...	...	...	385	6 3 4	6 3 4	385
Belgaum ...	2nd Grade	5	...	194	194	160	136	...	...	987	475	...	...	1,462	9 2 2	...	...
Dhárwár ...	Gadag	1	42	95	137	110	97	1,043	...	...	1,330	...	...	2,373	21 7 2	9 7 8	682
	2nd Grade	4	...	96	96	94	74	...	...	452	341	...	...	793	8 6 11	...	...
Bijápur	Do.	1	...	60	60	55	54	...	...	180	287	...	...	467	8 7 8	...	...
Kánara	Do.	3	...	106	106	101	82	...	...	1,196	364	...	...	1,560	15 7 1	...	...
Shikárpur ...	Lárkhána	1	37	82	119	106	80	567	310	1,300	360	...	...	2,537	23 14 11	5 5 7	...
	Sukkur	1	70	116	186	198	163	1,581	...	1,964	1,211	...	...	4,756	24 0 5	7 15 9	2,069
Karáchi	2nd Grade	2	...	98	98	102	79	824	200	1,237	236	...	...	2,497	24 7 8	8 1 3	...
Hyderabad ...	Do.	1	1	2	3	8	5				Included in Primary Day Schools.						
Thar Párkar ...	Do.	1	...	25	25	33	19					Do.		do.			...
Shikárpur ...	Do.	2	17	116	133	120	94	780	1,000	...	23	...	...	1,803	15 0 5	6 8 0	...
Upper Sind ...	Do.	1	6	28	34	34	27	342	...	786	...	...	...	1,128	33 2 10	10 0 11	...
	Total, Municipal Boards ...	64	267	2,192	2,459	2,349	1,906	6,115	1,510	15,345	11,358	...	320	34,648	14 12 0	2 9 8	3,433
	AIDED.																
	European and Eurasian.																
Poona ...	Bishop's High School... ...	1	32	108	140	131	118	3,099	...	...	5,522	...	...	9,216	70 5 7	28 3 2	3,694
	Railway School, Lonávli ...	1	...	73	73	69	56	874	...	...	494	...	1,512	2,880	41 11 10	12 10 8	874
Sholápur ...	Railway School, Sholápur ...	1	...	42	42	45	35	489	...	...	269	...	242	1,000	22 3 7	10 13 10	332
The Nizám ...	Railway School, Shahabad ...	1	...	19	19	21	17	236	...	...	147	...	583	766	36 7 7	11 3 10	236
Sátára	Pánchgani High School ...	1	3	39	42	36	30	583	...	...	1,418	...	902	2,903	80 10 3	16 3 1	687
Bombay ...	St. Mary's Institution ...	1	13	214	227	227	206	3,667	...	...	4,150	...	495	8,312	36 9 10	16 2 6	3,667
	John Connon School ...	1	16	95	111	86	87	4,108	...	...	2,885	...	817	7,810	90 13 0	47 12 3	2,765
	Scottish Education Society's...	1	36	121	157	141	147	8,445	...	...	3,683	...	...	12,128	86 0 3	59 14 3	4,653
	St. Peter's School	1	14	74	88	79	70	2,683	...	...	2,328	...	...	5,011	63 6 11	33 15 5	1,803
	Education Society's	1	10	152	162	165	140	2,943	...	...	362	...	16,500	19,805	120 0 6	17 13 5	2,943
	Cathedral High School ...	1	42	143	185	167	148	3,032	...	...	4,607	...	2,614	10,253	61 6 4	18 2 6	3,032
	Indo-British School, ...	1	...	47	47	52	43	1,984	...	...	386	...	2,007	4,377	54 2 9	38 2 6	372
Násik	Railway School, Igatpuri ...	1	...	42	42	42	34	518	...	...	339	...	2,276	3,183	75 12 7	12 5 4	518
Belgaum ...	St. Mary's	1	4	36	40	40	34	471	...	...	1,028	...	173	1,672	41 12 9	11 12 4	471
	Miss. Murray's	1	...	10	10	11	9	360	...	...	405	...	...	765	69 8 5	32 11 7	360
Karáchi ...	Grammar School	1	19	163	182	179	161	3,247	...	720	6,202	...	1,601	11,770	65 12 1	18 2 3	2,739
	Kotri	1	...	25	25	21	16	262	...	120	380	...	460	1,222	58 3 1	12 7 7	176
Shikárpur ...	Sukkur	1	...	29	29	29	20	202	...	340	827	...	457	1,816	62 9 1	4 1 1	292
	Total, European and Eurasian	18	189	1,432	1,621	1,541	1,371	37,888	..	1,080	35,482	..	30,439	1,04,889	68 1 1	24 9 4	29,614
	English-teaching.																
Poona	St. Vincent's	1	15	172	187	238	188	2,344	...	...	2,129	...	...	4,473	18 12 8	9 13 7	2,344
Thána	St. Stanislaus', Bándora ...	1	...	249	249	234	210	4,316	...	...	1,309	...	4,480	10,105	43 2 11	18 7 1	2,031
Do.	St. Thomas', Bándora... ...	1	...	231	231	228	156	1,641	...	...	799	...	...	2,440	10 11 3	7 3 2	820
Do.	City School, Thána	1	...	31	31	28	22	86	...	...	155	...	133	374	13 5 9	3 1 2	86
Bombay... ...	St. Mary's Institution	1	21	216	237	250	225	2,379	...	...	3,050	...	...	5,429	21 11 5	9 8 3	2,379
Do.	St. Xavier's	1	303	912	1,215	1,223	1,081	8,807	...	...	22,115	...	1,997	32,919	26 13 4	7 3 4	8,807
Do.	Antonio DeSilva's A. P. ...	1	3	468	471	425	319	3,984	...	...	1,711	...	591	6,286	14 12 8	9 6 0	1,992
Do.	Anglo-Portuguese	1	5	228	233	139	110	660	...	...	1,721	...	831	3,212	23 1 9	4 12 0	660
Do.	St. Joseph's	1	...	108	108	98	67	324	...	...	8	...	32	364	3 11 5	3 4 11	324
Do.	Dr. Blaney's	1	...	23	23	40	27	600	...	...	...	...	268	868	21 11 2	15 0 0	...
Násik	St. Joseph's, Igatpuri	1	...	80	80	69	56	361	...	...	476	...	194	1,031	14 15 1	5 3 9	361
Ahmedabád ...	St. Joseph's	1	...	22	22	22	16	161	...	...	64	...	...	225	10 3 8	7 5 1	161
Belgaum ...	Convent School...	1	...	54	54	53	42	311	...	...	300	...	...	611	11 8 5	5 13 10	311
	Portuguese	1	...	8	8	8	7	48	...	...	52	...	131	231	28 14 0	6 0 0	48
Dhárwár ...	St. Joseph's	1	...	13	13	12	10	102	...	...	116	...	38	256	21 5 4	8 8 0	102
Karáchi	St. Patrick's	1	2	226	228	219	197	1,907	...	360	3,279	...	1,485	7,031	32 1 8	8 11 4	1,907
	Total, English-teaching ...	16	349	3,041	3,390	3,286	2,733	28,031	...	360	37,284	...	10,180	75,855	23 1 4	8 8 7	22,333
	Anglo-Vernacular.																
Poona... ...	Mission Institution	1	64	100	164	171	143	1,397	...	500	1,075	...	1,934	4,906	28 11 0	8 2 9	1,397
	Native Institution	1	415	311	726	689	619	2,697	...	275	7,250	...	4,098	14,320	20 12 6	3 14 8	2,697
	New English	1	705	351	1,056	1,007	889	7,762	...	325	8,236	...	459	16,782	16 10 8	7 14 4	7,762
	Kirkee	1	...	6	6	9	7	81	...	...	51	...	...	132	14 10 8	9 0 0	81
	Camp Mission	1	21	95	116	97	73	442	...	...	795	...	185	1,422	14 10 7	4 8 11	442

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Award or fixed grant for the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	Anglo-Vernacular—continued.																
Ratnágiri	American Mission	1	50	83	133	124	101	1,119	...	...	207	...	...	1,326	10 11 1	9 0 5	787
	S. P. G., Dápoli	1	65	48	113	104	88	1,727	...	...	504	...	...	2,231	21 7 3	16 9 8	1,118
	Guhágar	1	...	5	5	22	17	352	...	...	...	...	...	352	16 0 0	16 0 0	93
	Khed	1	...	7	7	12	8	...	...	...	93	...	174	267	22 4 0	0 0 0	12
	Málvan	1	24	...	24	33	28	112	...	...	194	...	...	306	9 4 4	3 6 4	112
	Ratnágiri	1	...	67	67	86	77	581	...	...	734	...	43	1,108	12 14 2	3 13 7	831
Kolába	Free Church, Alibág	1	71	95	166	160	131	1,827	...	...	1,393	...	1,952	5,172	32 5 2	11 6 8	913
Do.	American Mission, Roha	1	20	31	51	57	48	786	...	...	598	...	542	1,906	32 11 9	13 12 8	479
Bombay	Robert Money	1	152	64	216	185	152	1,808	...	...	3,544	...	5,466	10,818	58 7 2	9 11 11	1,808
Do.	General Assembly	1	175	90	265	272	214	3,387	...	...	4,080	...	4,967	12,434	45 11 5	12 7 3	1,693
Do.	Free General Assembly	1	262	126	388	341	268	2,259	...	...	7,004	...	1,766	11,119	32 9 9	6 10 0	2,259
Do.	Sir J. J. Pársi Benevolent	1	261	258	519	469	431	3,840	...	...	428	...	9,760	14,028	29 14 7	8 3 0	3,840
Do.	Bombay High School	1	86	103	189	172	148	1,370	...	...	3,902	...	586	5,858	34 0 11	7 15 5	1,370
Do.	Breach Candy	1	102	90	192	183	141	976	...	...	1,838	...	842	3,651	19 15 3	5 5 4	976
Do.	Chandanwádi	1	134	141	275	275	220	1,269	...	...	6,175	...	129	7,573	27 8 7	4 9 10	1,269
Do.	Fort High School	1	462	333	795	735	675	...	...	...	22,550	...	...	22,550	30 10 11	...	...
Do.	Framji Nussarwanji's	1	...	105	105	98	91	750	...	...	986	...	299	2,035	20 12 3	7 10 5	750
Do.	Anglo-Jewish	1	7	48	55	52	45	299	...	...	204	...	1,900	2,403	46 3 5	5 12 0	299
Do.	Anjuman-i-Islam	1	24	100	124	125	106	5,239	...	...	...	...	...	5,239	41 4 0	41 4 0	5,239
Do.	Chandanwádi Boys' and Girls'	1	...	19	19	25	22	121	...	...	124	...	...	245	9 12 10	4 13 5	121
Do.	Prabhu Seminary	1	20	97	117	112	91	528	...	...	398	...	564	1,490	18 9 2	4 11 8	528
Do.	American Mission	1	17	30	47	39	35	505	...	...	75	...	1,400	1,980	56 12 4	12 15 2	505
Do.	Khetwádi	1	...	16	16	16	14	42	...	...	133	...	40	215	18 7 0	2 10 0	42
Do.	Hon'ble, R. J. J., Dhobi Talav.	1	...	53	53	52	49	1,000	...	...	...	...	771	1,771	34 0 11	19 3 8	1,000
Do.	S. P. G., Duncan Road	1	...	26	26	30	30	448	...	...	227	...	400	1,070	23 12 5	9 13 6	196
Do.	Mirghbat	1	...	95	95	90	76	604	...	...	420	...	30	1,114	12 6 1	7 6 1	381
Do.	Parsi Seminary	1	...	14	14	17	13	107	...	...	225	...	...	332	19 9 6	6 4 8	40
Do.	Muncherji Cowasji Kutar's	1	...	9	9	8	7	42	...	...	133	...	...	175	21 11 0	5 4 0	20
Do.	Potdar's	1	...	37	37	35	26	239	...	...	145	...	...	384	10 15 7	7 13 3	120
Do.	Victoria School	1	...	20	20	26	18	142	...	...	271	...	...	363	13 15 5	5 7 5	142
Khándesh	Naslrabad	1	23	19	42	44	37	419	...	...	385	...	44	848	19 4 4	9 8 4	307
Ahmednagar	American Mission	1	168	130	298	244	209	1,342	...	...	2,238	...	3,944	7,524	30 13 5	5 8 0	1,342
	S. P. G. Mission	1	...	41	41	43	42	391	...	...	...	...	209	600	13 5 4	8 11 0	391
	Private School	1	...	83	83	99	72	314	...	...	600	...	55	969	9 12 7	3 2 9	314
Násik	C. M. S. Sharanpur	1	...	12	12	14	11	185	...	...	...	...	280	465	38 3 5	13 3 5	93
	Do. Manmád	1	...	16	16	16	13	225	...	...	50	...	97	381	28 13 0	14 [illegible]	99
	Do. Nándgaon	1	...	19	19	17	11	190	...	...	48	...	150	388	22 13 2	11 2 10	102
	Pimpalgaon B.	1	10	18	28	27	21	180	...	...	228	...	...	408	17 5 4	6 10 8	180
	Devlali	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	Mission School	1	121	164	285	370	313	3,517	...	...	4,849	...	3,670	12,036	32 8 6	9 8 1	3,517
	Bulakidas	1	...	46	46	73	54	174	...	...	475	...	...	649	8 14 3	2 6 2	174
Kaira	Umreth	1	...	69	69	76	67	453	...	...	241	...	...	694	9 2 1	5 15 4	453
	Mahudha	1	...	10	10	26	22	393	...	...	208	...	51	652	25 1 3	15 1 10	196
	Kathlal	1	...	12	12	12	10	107	...	...	160	...	...	267	22 4 0	18 4 8	84
Broach	Amod	1	1	27	28	23	17	100	...	...	111	...	96	307	13 5 7	4 5 7	100
	Jambusar	1	7	30	37	38	35	401	...	...	77	...	...	568	14 15 2	12 14 9	295
	Broach	1	24	144	168	137	108	974	...	...	557	...	...	1,531	11 2 1	7 1 9	614
	Hánsot	1	3	33	36	37	32	193	...	...	304	...	80	586	15 13 5	5 3 6	193
Surat	Mission	1	192	313	505	480	390	4,309	...	...	4,750	...	4,264	13,323	27 3 11	8 13 0	4,309
	Parsi Panchâit	1	30	116	156	105	141	1,143	...	...	60	...	2,163	3,372	20 7 0	6 14 10	1,143
	Jahangirji	1	...	65	65	69	56	320	...	...	280	...	96	696	10 1 5	4 10 2	320
	Chikhli	1	12	21	33	35	26	729	...	...	...	...	...	729	20 13 3	20 13 3	364
	Abrama	1	...	37	37	37	53	422	...	...	168	...	...	590	15 15 2	11 6 6	422
	Párdi	1	...	35	35	30	26	155	...	...	193	...	3	351	11 11 2	5 2 8	155
Surat	Kharsad	1	8	25	33	34	29	245	...	...	312	...	67	624	18 5 8	7 3 4	245
Belgaum	London Mission	1	260	158	418	379	288	3,327	...	...	1,468	...	2,992	7,787	24 6 7	10 7 10	3,327
	Do. Second Grade	1	...	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	30	36	12 0 0	..	..
Dhárwár	German Mission	1	37	108	145	125	110	637	...	...	485	...	830	1,952	15 9 10	5 1 6	637
Kánara	Second Grade, Kirki	1	...	16	16	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	220	220	18 5 4	..	...
Karachi	Church Mission	1	29	107	136	120	103	1,142	...	600	729	...	2,619	5,140	42 1 8	9 8 3	1,142
	Madrasa	1	30	118	148	122	69	7,783	2,740	...	...	...	..	10,523	86 4 1	63 4 1	7,783
Hyderabad	Church Mission	1	91	95	186	167	124	2,021	...	...	1,127	...	4,245	7,393	44 4 4	12 1 0	2,021
	Second Grade	7	6	268	274	282	224	860	...	15	1,446	...	2,802	5,123	18 2 6	3 0 10	1,511
Shikárpur	Proprietary School	1	49	103	152	129	94	612	807	...	731	...	1,996	4,146	32 2 3	4 1 2	612
	Total, Anglo-Vernacular	74	4,347	5,535	9,782	9,441	7,940	77,088	3,547	1,715	96,268	...	69,379	2,47,997	26 4 3	8 2 8	71,263
	Unaided.																
Sátára	New English	1	147	136	283	250	228	...	...	...	2,776	...	...	2,776	10 11 6	...	...
Bombay	Proprietary High School	1	314	175	489	482	408	...	...	...	13,504	...	...	13,504	28 0 3	...	...
Do.	Ripon High School	1	60	65	125	99	105	...	...	...	1,173	...	...	1,173	11 13 7	...	...
Do.	Gokaldas Tejpal Seminary	1	...	150	150	173	141	...	...	...	678	...	1,510	2,388	13 12 10	...	...
Do.	J. D. Bhendi Bázár	1	...	51	51	57	51	...	...	...	..	...	807	807	14 2 6	...	...
Do.	J. D. Khetwádi	1	...	52	52	65	58	...	...	...	..	...	570	570	8 12 4	...	...
Kaira	Dákor	1	6	27	33	41	27	...	...	...	121	...	1,104	1,225	29 14 0	...	...
Cambay	Second Grade	1	3	15	18	18	18	...	...	...	43	...	207	250	13 14 3	...	...
Belgaum	Biaste's	1	54	40	94	98	65	...	...	...	1,085	...	2,200	3,285	36 4 4	...	...
Dhárwár	New English	1	141	66	207	162	116	...	...	...	2,121	...	1	2,122	13 1 6	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Award or fixed grant for the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Unaided—continued.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Bijápur ..	Yadlhal ..	1	..	7	7	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kánara ..	Second grade ..	2	22	14	36	34	22	..	..	..	..	..	234	234	6 14 1	..	..
Kolhápur ..	English School ..	1	31	167	198	175	156	..	..	..	1,800	..	..	1,806	10 5 1	..	..
Hyderabad ..	Proprietary School ..	1	40	89	129	101	77	..	..	..	720	..	620	1,340	13 4 8	..	..
	Total, Unaided ..	15	818	1,054	1,872	1,772	1,527	..	..	..	24,237	..	7,343	31,580	17 13 2	..	..
	NATIVE STATES.																
Akalkot ..	Akalkot ..	1	10	51	61	68	59	..	700	..	146	761	..	1,607	23 10 1	..	..
Bhor ..	Bhor, 2nd Grade ..	1	3	55	58	51	43	..	634	..	217	..	..	851	16 11 0	..	..
Phaltan ..	Phaltan, do. ..	1	11	30	41	52	39	..	703	270	74	..	..	1,047	20 2 2	..	..
Játh ..	Jath, do. ..	1	..	28	28	22	19	..	..	..	..	1,061	..	1,061	48 3 8	..	..
Sávantvádi ..	High School ..	1	109	134	243	216	180	..	..	..	2,106	2,602	..	4,708	21 12 8	..	..
Káthiáwár ..	Rájkot ..	1	280	248	478	427	390	..	..	..	4,935	9,060	1,388	15,383	36 0 5	..	..
	Bhávnagar ..	1	233	..	233	214	174	..	..	..	1,831	10,845	..	12,676	59 3 9	..	..
	Junágad ..	1	123	142	265	257	223	..	..	..	1,742	7,592	..	9,334	36 5 1	..	..
	Navánagar ..	1	88	134	222	216	190	..	..	..	1,084	6,900	250	8,184	37 14 3	..	..
	Wádhwán ..	1	94	122	216	286	241	..	..	..	955	5,880	..	6,835	23 14 5	..	..
	Bhávnagar ..	1	..	425	425	405	362	..	..	..	2,193	3,555	..	5,748	14 3 1	..	..
	Limdi ..	1	10	122	132	120	98	..	..	..	338	1,767	238	2,343	19 15 1	..	..
	Morvi ..	1	24	83	107	97	79	..	..	..	259	1,959	..	2,218	22 13 10	..	..
	Mahuva ..	1	10	88	98	80	66	..	..	..	120	1,767	68	1,955	24 7 0	..	..
	Gondal ..	1	17	94	111	107	96	..	..	..	322	2,841	..	3,163	29 9 0	..	..
	Vánkáner ..	1	..	20	20	32	24	..	..	..	9	179	..	188	5 14 0	..	..
	Vála ..	1	..	30	30	31	21	..	..	..	..	612	..	612	19 11 10	..	..
	Dhrángadra ..	1	..	70	70	49	40	..	..	..	136	659	..	795	16 3 7	..	..
	Porbandar ..	1	..	41	41	41	34	..	..	..	231	1,638	12	1,881	43 14 1	..	..
	Dhoráji ..	1	..	44	44	40	31	..	..	..	105	616	11	732	18 4 10	..	..
	Jetápur ..	1	..	27	27	38	31	..	..	..	108	475	6	589	15 8 0	..	..
	Mángrol ..	1	..	20	20	14	11	..	..	..	38	603	..	641	45 12 7	..	..
	Dharol ..	1	..	15	15	13	10	..	..	..	20	260	7	287	22 1 3	..	..
	Khambhalia ..	1	..	62	62	62	55	..	..	..	24	441	20	485	7 13 2	..	..
	Mohabat Madrasa ..	1	..	26	26	26	20	..	..	..	..	3,120	..	3,120	120 0 0	..	..
	2nd Grade ..	3	6	98	104	89	68	..	..	..	415	1,606	8	2,029	22 12 0	..	..
Cutch ..	Bhúj ..	1	65	..	65	57	50	..	..	..	312	2,960	..	3,272	57 6 5	..	..
	Do. ..	1	..	140	140	135	104	..	..	..	354	1,560	..	1,914	14 2 10	..	..
	Mándvi ..	1	..	66	66	60	43	..	..	..	177	963	32	1,172	19 8 6	..	..
Pálanpur ..	Pálanpur ..	1	12	62	74	65	58	..	..	..	125	1,869	..	1,994	30 10 10	..	..
	Rádhanpur ..	1	6	22	28	30	21	..	..	..	..	1,070	..	1,070	35 10 8	..	..
Mahi Kántha ..	2nd Grade ..	3	10	74	84	66	50	..	..	..	153	1,283	129	1,565	28 11 5	..	..
Surat Agency ..	2nd Grade ..	2	4	60	64	75	52	..	..	..	42	2,487	145	2,674	35 10 5	..	..
Rewa Kántha ..	Lúnávála ..	1	3	20	23	31	24	..	..	..	113	191	..	304	9 12 11	..	..
	Nadod ..	1	13	94	107	84	71	..	..	..	223	1,981	..	2,204	26 3 10	..	..
Kolhápur ..	Rájárám ..	1	331	110	441	425	373	..	..	..	9,435	13,784	1,478	24,697	58 1 9	..	..
	Second Grade ..	7	..	215	215	210	174	..	..	..	566	1,045	..	1,611	7 10 8	..	..
Miraj ..	High School ..	1	123	96	219	214	176	..	..	..	1,246	3,883	..	5,129	23 15 5	..	..
	Second Grade ..	2	..	56	56	52	42	..	..	..	44	442	..	486	9 5 6	..	..
Sángli ..	Sángli ..	1	60	103	163	183	160	..	..	..	846	3,159	5	4,010	21 14 7	..	..
	Second Grade ..	3	..	72	72	87	68	..	..	..	123	2,287	6	2,416	27 12 3	..	..
Jamkhandi ..	Jamkhandi ..	1	36	107	143	120	100	..	..	..	78	2,126	..	2,204	18 5 10	..	..
	Second Grade ..	1	..	47	47	43	32	..	..	..	25	528	..	553	12 13 4	..	..
Mudhol ..	Mudhol ..	1	26	62	88	87	74	..	..	..	63	1,088	..	1,151	13 3 8	..	..
Rámdurg ..	Rámdurg ..	1	14	51	65	67	52	..	..	..	44	955	..	999	14 14 6	..	..
Kurundvád ..	Second Grade ..	2	..	24	24	33	28	..	..	..	42	111	..	153	4 10 2	..	..
Savanúr ..	Second Grade ..	1	..	35	35	37	24	..	..	..	..	300	..	300	8 1 8	..	..
	Total, Native States ..	62	1,673	3,734	5,407	5,214	4,380	..	2,037	270	31,369	1,10,271	3,893	1,48,350	28 7 3	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	837	12,373	22,721	35,094	34,422	29,195	2,03,780	9,312	35,725	4,32,398	1,10,871	1,33,156	9,85,242	28 9 11	7 10 7	1,26,643

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 3.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English) for Girls for the official year 1886-87

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources	Total.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Award or fixed grant for the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs.
	Government.																
Poona	High School	1	4	65	69	66	52	9,290	...	767	...	...	...	10,057	152 6 1	140 12 1	...
	Municipal.																
Kánara	Kárwár, Second Grade...	1	...	20	20	18	10	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	16 10 8	...	...
	Aided.																
	European and Eurasian.																
Poona ...	Methodist Conference	1	6	12	18	10	18	545	...	...	598	...	605	1,748	92 0 0	28 10 11	545
	Pensioners'	1	...	38	38	41	27	436	...	...	137	...	1,027	1,600	39 8 11	10 10 2	436
	Victoria	1	8	117	125	134	97	2,074	...	...	2,443	...	2,737	7,254	54 2 2	15 7 8	2,074
	Convent	1	6	144	150	155	134	2,688	...	...	2,088	...	2,154	6,930	44 11 4	17 5 6	2,688
	St. Mary's	1	21	132	153	144	125	3,696	...	...	7,288	...	..	10,984	76 4 5	25 12 9	2,805
Bombay ...	St. Peter's	1	16	120	136	120	103	2,472	..	...	3,112	...	603	6,187	51 8 11	20 9 7	2,472
	Cathedral	1	15	109	124	123	103	2,282	...	...	4,570	...	3,871	10,723	86 12 7	18 4 1	2,282
	Indo-British	1	...	47	47	48	42	808	...	...	386	...	3,664	4,858	101 3 4	16 13 4	808
	Education Society's	1	7	128	135	131	123	2,337	...	...	381	...	8,781	11,499	87 12 5	17 15 5	2,237
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	1	2	83	85	72	59	523	...	...	208	...	3,413	4,144	57 8 11	7 4 3	523
	Scottish Orphanage	1	11	55	66	69	60	3,143	...	...	3,201	...	6,042	12,446	180 6 0	45 8 10	1,843
	Fort Convent	1	14	61	75	69	52	1,538	...	...	2,322	...	785	4,640	67 3 11	22 3 6	1,538
	Mázgaon Convent School	1	4	76	80	74	58	1,399	...	...	2,279	...	2,818	6,496	87 12 6	18 14 6	1,399
	Indian Female Normal	1	5	86	91	82	70	1,519	...	...	3,248	...	1,797	6,564	80 0 9	18 8 5	1,519
Khándesh ..	G. I. P. Railway, Bhusával	1	...	41	41	50	34	818	...	...	336	...	1,891	3,040	60 12 10	16 4 2	396
Násik	Methodist, Igatpuri	1	3	38	41	43	36	575	...	...	859	...	13	1,447	33 10 5	13 5 11	575
Ahmedabad ...	B. B. & C. I. Railway...	1	...	21	21	20	17	453	...	...	260	...	909	1,622	81 1 7	22 10 5	317
Bhávnagar ...	Ghadechi Railway	1	...	17	17	18	13	230	...	...	524	...	416	1,170	65 0 0	12 12 5	115
Dhárwár ...	Girls' School	1	...	17	17	17	13	223	...	...	341	...	701	1,265	74 6 7	13 1 10	223
Karáchi ...	Manora	1	...	13	13	16	14	240	...	...	...	...	561	801	50 1 0	15 0 0	240
	St. Joseph's Convent	1	8	132	140	135	108	2,832	...	360	2,527	...	779	6,498	48 2 1	20 15 8	2,197
Hyderabad ...	European and Eurasian...	1	...	19	19	17	14	537	...	111	811	...	...	1,463	86 0 11	31 9 5	232
	Total, European and Eurasian...	22	126	1,506	1,632	1,599	1,326	31,358	...	471	37,983	...	43,567	1,13,379	70 14 6	29 9 9	27,619
	English-teaching.																
Poona	St. Ann's	1	...	26	26	27	21	412	...	...	150	...	299	861	21 14 3	15 4 2	412
Thána	St. Joseph's, Bandora	1	3	348	351	345	291	7,902	...	...	...	...	...	7,902	22 14 6	22 14 6	3,470
Bombay ...	St. Joseph's, Cavel	1	...	101	101	103	86	2,187	...	...	315	...	...	2,452	23 12 11	20 12 0	1,162
	Lower Máhim	1	...	133	133	114	86	834	...	...	882	...	664	2,380	20 14 0	7 5 1	834
	Frere Fletcher	1	7	59	50	41	42	...	...	...	3,454	...	2,253	6,707	139 3 1	...	...
	Mrs. Thomas'	1	...	37	37	29	27	241	...	...	640	...	31	912	31 7 2	8 5 0	241
Násik	Mission, Manmád...	1	...	4	4	5	4	32	...	...	21	...	54	107	21 6 5	6 6 5	32
Baroda	Anglo-Indian	1	...	21	21	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Convent	1	...	38	38	32	23	157	...	...	150	...	...	307	9 9 6	4 14 6	157
Karáchi	Madrassi School	1	...	78	78	63	45	381	...	...	...	...	199	580	9 3 4	6 0 9	381
	Total, English-teaching ...	10	10	845	855	781	644	12,096	...	..	5,612	...	3,500	21,208	27 2 6	15 7 9	6,689
	Aided.																
	Anglo-Vernacular.																
Poona ...	Camp Orphanage, Mission House ...	1	3	18	21	19	19	310	...	...	...	...	90	1,500	58 15 2	16 5 1	310
	Zenana Mission, Civil Lines	1	2	13	15	12	11	192	...	...	...	...	528	720	60 0 0	16 0 0	192
	Zenana Mission, Kámáthipura ...	1	...	6	6	6	4	81	...	...	...	...	329	360	60 0 0	5 2 8	31
Ratnágiri ...	Orphanage, Dápoli	1	3	5	8	8	8	268	...	...	...	...	50	318	39 12 0	33 8 0	125
Bombay ...	Sir Cowasji Jahangirji	1	...	69	69	52	40	1,148	...	...	32	...	...	1,180	21 11 1	22 1 3	631
	Church Mission Society's	1	...	12	12	12	11	294	...	...	77	...	659	1,030	85 13 4	24 8 0	294
	Alexandra Native Girls'...	1	...	71	71	86	64	...	...	...	2,774	...	2,430	5,204	60 8 2	...	...
	Adarji Cowasji School	1	...	26	26	17	14	96	...	...	156	...	76	328	19 3 6	5 10 4	48
	Zarthosti School	1	...	22	22	20	16	296	...	...	19	...	...	315	15 13 0	14 12 10	148
	L. & S. Society's	1	4	19	23	25	16	530	...	...	149	...	19	698	27 14 9	21 3 2	886
	Victoria School	1	...	32	32	32	30	468	...	...	...	...	...	468	14 10 0	14 10 0	322
Ahmednagar ...	American Mission	1	...	27	27	27	25	312	...	...	30	...	497	839	31 1 2	11 8 10	312
Násik	C. M. S's. Sharanpur	1	...	6	6	6	5	142	...	...	...	...	113	255	42 8 0	23 10 8	71
Surat	Zenana Mission	1	...	14	14	15	11	185	...	...	56	...	688	929	61 14 11	12 5 4	185
	Mr. Jahangirji's	1	...	18	18	19	17	236	...	...	69	...	67	372	19 9 3	12 6 9	236
Karáchi	Pársi Virbaiji School	1	...	15	15	11	9	150	...	200	257	...	158	765	69 8 8	13 10 2	75
	Total, Anglo-Vernacular ...	16	12	373	385	385	300	4,658	...	200	3,618	...	6,805	15,281	41 10 2	12 11 1	3,368
	Unaided.																
Hyderabad ...	Church Mission	1	...	9	9	9	9			Included in Primary			Aided Girls' School.				
	Grand Total ...	51	152	2,818	2,370	2,840	2,341	57,402	...	1,738	47,213	...	53,872	1,60,225	56 6 8	20 3	7,674

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4.

Statistical Returns of Primary Schools (Vernacular) for Boys for the official year 1886-87.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Upper Primary Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona...	*Central Division.*															
	Government ...	2	126	147	273	269	187	138	...	...	471	...	...	609	2 4 3	0 8 2
	Local Boards ...	246	2,456	7,882	10,338	10,083	7,219	22,176	18,478	...	6,011	...	217	46,882	4 10 5	2 3 2
	Municipal ...	30	1,455	2,200	3,655	3,637	2,816	7,049	1,306	5,530	5,914	...	518	20,317	5 9 4	1 15 0
	Aided ...	87	755	3,428	4,183	4,333	3,070	3,538	752	75	6,253	...	3,179	13,797	3 1 11	0 13 1
	Native States ...	11	57	206	263	259	178	...	1,196	...	126	...	...	1,322	5 1 8	...
	Police School ...	1	6	29	35	23	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	0 1 5	...
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards ...	4	1	48	49	83	56	116	...	...	25	...	...	141	1 11 2	1 6 4
	Municipal ...	1	4	20	24	22	16	7	5	1	12	...	...	25	1 2 2	0 5 1
	Aided ...	1	2	45	47	40	28	38	...	...	12	...	70	120	3 0 0	0 15 2
	Total ...	383	4,862	14,005	18,867	18,749	13,590	33,062	21,737	5,606	18,826	..	3,984	83,215	4 7 0	1 12 3
Sholápur ...	Local Boards ...	184	2,147	5,513	7,660	7,617	5,572	12,904	15,261	...	4,671	...	396	33,232	4 5 10	1 11 1
	Municipal ...	17	798	1,080	1,878	1,890	1,419	4,878	290	4,160	2,242	...	20	11,590	6 2 1	2 9 4
	Aided ...	29	57	1,221	1,278	1,151	860	1,010	...	...	2,480	...	881	4,371	3 12 9	0 14 0
	Native States ...	22	262	874	1,136	1,084	857	...	2,060	...	335	3,151	...	5,486	5 1 0	...
	Police School ...	1	1	9	10	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards ...	10	4	284	288	283	196	338	...	...	...	...	...	338	1 3 1	1 3 1
	Municipal ...	1	...	29	29	39	23	...	...	232	...	...	...	232	6 2 1	...
	Native States ...	1	...	34	34	38	30	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	0 4 2	...
	Total ...	265	3,269	9,044	12,313	12,120	8,962	19,130	17,551	4,392	9,728	3,161	1,297	55,259	4 8 11	1 9 3
Sátára ...	Local Boards ...	219	3,880	8,339	12,219	12,008	8,880	21,813	26,039	150	7,684	...	...	55,686	4 10 3	1 13 1
	Municipal ...	30	1,694	1,997	3,691	3,780	2,948	5,946	5,105	1,564	4,556	...	13	17,184	4 8 9	1 9 2
	Aided ...	22	167	670	837	881	656	516	45	...	845	...	447	1,853	2 1 8	0 9 4
	Native States ...	63	594	1,824	2,418	2,429	1,755	...	6,157	...	1,357	3,626	...	11,140	4 9 5	...
	Unaided ...	2	7	30	37	27	...	...	...	...	9	...	240	249	9 3 7	...
	Police School ...	1	24	20	44	45	34	188	...	...	...	...	...	188	4 2 10	4 2 10
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards ...	4	10	112	122	120	65	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	1 10 8	1 10 8
	Municipal ...	4	...	149	149	152	96	98	164	...	...	...	...	262	1 11 8	0 10 4
	Total ...	345	6,376	13,141	19,517	19,442	14,434	28,761	37,510	1,714	14,451	3,626	700	86,762	4 7 5	1 7 8
Ratnágiri ...	Local Boards ...	162	4,034	8,041	12,075	11,493	8,741	23,626	11,294	...	5,560	...	43	40,523	3 8 5	2 0 10
	Municipal ...	7	899	617	1,516	1,514	1,151	1,855	1,263	1,783	1,795	...	4	6,700	4 6 10	1 3 0
	Aided ...	36	168	1,367	1,535	1,423	1,094	916	600	...	1,238	...	81	2,835	1 15 10	0 10 4
	Native States ...	70	1,361	2,126	3,487	3,342	2,500	...	8,724	...	2,101	244	1,488	12,557	3 12 1	...
	Police School ...	1	30	62	92	116	31	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0 0 2	...
	Night School.															
	Local Board ...	1	...	26	26	25	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	0 11 6	0 11 6
	Total ...	277	6,492	12,239	18,731	17,913	13,534	26,415	21,881	1,783	10,695	244	1,616	62,634	3 7 11	1 7 7
Tháná...	Local Boards ...	161	1,903	6,509	8,412	8,480	6,293	19,967	10,109	51	4,025	...	416	34,568	4 1 3	2 5 2
	Municipal ...	23	964	1,760	2,724	2,663	2,001	439	2,952	9,667	3,054	...	222	16,334	6 2 2	0 2 7
	Aided ...	39	169	1,012	1,181	1,131	923	639	722	...	1,741	...	432	3,534	3 2 0	0 9 0
	Native States ...	9	24	207	231	223	144	...	...	...	...	1,378	...	1,378	6 2 10	...
	Police School ...	1	...	68	68	106	35	172	...	...	...	...	...	172	1 10 0	1 10 0
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards ...	1	...	30	30	25	21	11	...	...	3	...	...	14	0 9 0	0 7 0
	Municipal ...	1	14	43	57	37	28	...	...	167	...	...	...	167	4 8 3	...
	Aided ...	1	...	36	36	28	20	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	1 0 0	...
	Total ...	236	3,074	9,665	12,739	12,693	9,465	21,228	13,811	9,885	8,823	1,378	1,070	56,195	4 6 10	1 10 9
Kolába ...	Local Boards ...	125	1,440	5,083	6,523	6,009	4,382	13,850	9,418	...	3,005	...	48	26,321	4 6 1	2 4 11
	Municipal ...	14	703	899	1,602	1,682	1,269	2,246	2,595	4,172	2,693	...	8	11,714	6 15 5	1 5 4
	Aided ...	15	65	332	397	405	342	155	266	...	561	...	221	1,203	2 15 6	0 6 1
	Native States ...	6	81	190	271	235	177	...	1,101	...	114	...	...	1,215	5 2 8	...
	Police School ...	1	...	36	36	33	19	...	...	...	16	...	24	40	1 3 5	...
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards ...	1	...	19	19	19	12	21	...	...	1	...	...	22	1 2 6	1 1 8
	Municipal ...	2	...	39	39	42	22	29	24	20	...	...	...	73	1 11 10	0 11 1
	Total ...	164	2,289	6,598	8,887	8,425	6,223	16,301	13,404	4,192	6,390	...	301	40,588	4 12 8	1 14 9

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Primary Upper Stage.	Primary Lower Stage.	Total.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Central Division—continued.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Island of Bombay.	Local Boards	40	2,275	2,738	5,013	5,276	4,230	5,702	2,774	16,652	17,391	...	...	42,519	8 0 11	1 1 4
	Aided	53	1,330	2,955	4,285	4,258	3,446	9,020	230	4,849	10,857	...	6,038	31,894	7 7 10	2 1 11
	Unaided	5	398	501	899	858	750	...	...	...	6,751	...	2,864	9,615	11 3 4	...
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards	5	...	186	186	186	118	506	...	...	183	...	...	689	3 11 3	2 11 6
	Aided	6	179	160	339	333	191	436	...	...	51	...	...	487	1 7 4	1 4 11
	Total ...	109	4,182	6,540	10,722	10,911	8,735	15,664	3,004	21,501	35,233	...	9,802	85,204	7 12 11	1 7 0
	Day Schools.															
Abstract of Totals for the Central Division.	Government	2	126	147	273	269	187	138	...	...	471	...		609	2 4 3	0 8 2
	Local Boards	1,137	18,135	44,105	62,240	60,966	45,307	1,20,038	93,373	16,853	48,847	...	1,120	2,79,731	4 9 5	1 15 6
	Municipal	121	6,513	8,553	15,066	15,166	11,604	22,413	13,511	26,876	20,254	...	785	83,839	5 8 5	1 7 8
	Native states	181	2,379	5,427	7,806	7,572	5,611	...	19,178	...	4,033	8,399	1,488	33,098	4 5 11	...
	Aided	281	2,711	10,985	13,696	13,582	10,391	15,794	2,615	4,924	22,975	...	12,179	59,487	4 6 1	1 2 7
	Unaided	7	405	531	936	885	750	...	...	...	6,760	...	3,104	9,864	11 2 4	...
	Police Schools	6	61	224	285	341	144	360	...	...	19	...	24	403	1 2 11	1 0 11
	Total, Day Schools ...	1,735	30,330	69,972	1,00,302	98,781	73,994	1,58,743	1,28,677	48,653	1,03,859	8,399	18,700	4,67,031	4 11 8	1 9 9
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards	26	15	705	720	741	488	1,210	...	...	212	...	...	1,422	1 14 8	1 10 2
	Municipal	9	18	280	298	202	185	134	193	420	12	...	...	759	2 9 7	0 7 4
	Native States	1	...	34	34	38	30	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	0 4 3	...
	Aided	8	181	241	422	401	239	474	28	...	63	...	70	635	1 9 4	1 2 11
	Total, Night Schools ...	44	214	1,260	1,474	1,472	939	1,818	221	420	287	10	70	2,826	1 14 9	1 3 9
	Grand Total, C. D. ...	1,779	30,544	71,232	1,01,776	1,00,253	74,933	1,60,561	1,28,898	49,073	1,04,146	8,409	18,770	4,69,857	4 11 0	[illegible] 8
	North-East Division.															
Khandesh ...	Local Boards	361	4,559	11,602	16,161	15,802	11,084	25,538	46,836	...	8,315	...	...	80,689	5 1 8	1 9 10
	Municipal Boards	44	1,936	3,715	5,651	5,721	4,073	15,303	6,422	5,549	4,548	...	3	31,825	5 9 0	2 10 10
	Aided	6	84	197	281	275	215	302	...	...	277	...	88	667	2 6 10	1 1 7
	Total ...	411	6,579	15,514	22,093	21,798	15,322	41,143	53,258	5,549	13,140	...	91	1,13,181	5 3 1	1 14 2
Ahmednagar ...	Local Boards	292	3,312	6,911	10,223	9,851	7,048	23,546	31,271	...	6,290	...	...	51,107	5 3 0	2 6 2
	Municipal Boards	10	594	1,078	1,672	1,704	1,299	3,402	224	3,480	1,819	...	186	9,111	5 5 7	1 15 11
	Aided	83	365	1,245	1,610	1,569	1,179	2,875	...	...	504	...	8,726	12,105	7 11 5	1 13 4
	Total ...	325	4,271	9,234	13,505	13,124	9,521	20,823	21,495	3,480	8,613	...	8,912	72,323	5 8 2	2 4 4
Nasik	Local Boards	225	3,102	6,817	9,919	9,754	7,094	22,330	25,000	...	5,426	...	...	52,756	5 6 6	2 4 8
	Municipal Boards	20	982	1,605	2,587	2,600	1,988	5,760	...	5,987	2,985	...	79	14,751	5 10 9	2 3 1
	Aided	16	220	600	820	760	565	1,804	...	...	879	...	2,072	4,815	6 5 4	2 7 3
	Total ...	261	4,304	9,022	13,326	13,114	9,647	29,999	25,000	5,987	9,290	...	2,151	72,427	5 8 4	2 4 7
	Total, Local Boards ...	818	10,973	25,330	36,303	35,407	25,171	71,414	93,107	...	20,031	...	...	1,84,552	5 3 5	2 0 3
	Total, Municipal Boards ...	74	3,512	6,398	9,910	10,025	7,360	24,405	6,646	15,016	9,352	...	268	55,087	5 8 11	2 6 11
	Total, Aided ...	105	669	2,042	2,711	2,604	1,959	5,146	...	...	1,660	...	10,886	17,692	6 12 8	1 15 7
	Total, Police Schools ...	4	42	104	146	157	116	618	...	...	51	...	...	669	4 4 2	3 15 0
	Total ...	1,001	15,196	33,874	49,070	48,193	34,606	1,01,583	99,753	15,016	31,094	...	11,154	2,58,600	5 5 10	2 1 9
	Night Schools.															
Khandesh ...	Local Boards	4	...	69	77	87	41	...	239	...	...	...	...	239	2 11 11	...
	Municipal Boards	6	13	150	163	161	87	147	11	147	...	...	...	305	1 14 4	0 14 7
	Total ...	10	21	225	246	248	128	147	250	147	...	...	...	544	2 3 1	0 9 6

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Upper Stage.	Lower Stage.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Fees.	Municipal Funds.	Revenues of Native States.	All other sources.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Night Schools.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar	Local Boards	9	...	304	304	263	170	...	286	...	...	...	...	286	1 1 5	...
	Municipal Boards	1	8	19	27	26	10	24	...	...	30	...	...	54	2 1 3	0 14 9
	Aided	1	29	108	137	108	42	45	...	...	...	...	78	123	1 2 8	0 6 8
	Total ...	11	37	431	468	397	222	69	286	...	30	...	78	463	1 2 8	0 2 9
Násik ...	Local Boards	10	11	203	219	231	141	...	491	...	...	...	...	491	2 2 0	...
	Municipal Boards	4	5	167	172	156	82	86	...	...	102	...	...	188	1 3 3	0 8 10
	Total ...	14	16	375	391	387	223	86	491	...	102	...	...	679	1 12 1	0 8 7
	Total, Night Schools ...	35	74	1,031	1,105	1,032	573	302	1,027	...	279	...	78	1,086	1 10 2	0 4 8
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools North East Division	1,036	15,270	34,905	50,175	49,225	35,179	1,04,885	1,00,780	31,094	15,295	...	11,232	2,60,286	5 4 7	2 1 1
	Northern Division.															
Ahmedabad	Government	1	82	66	148	149	112	486	...	223	...	...	...	709	4 12 2	3 4 2
	Local Boards	168	3,454	6,598	10,052	9,300	6,823	18,[illegible]	20,381	5,566	...	...	801	45,747	4 14 3	2 0 8
	Municipal Boards	25	1,974	2,867	4,841	4,608	3,612	[illegible]39	3,775	5,208	3,680	...	..	21,531	4 10 9	1 14 9
	Aided	9	156	572	728	730	556	876	82	114	...	...	801	1,873	2 7 11	1 3 2
	Native States	2	14	24	38	36	27	...	...	22	...	140	...	162	4 8 0	...
	Police Schools	2	3	39	42	75	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Night Schools.															
	Municipal Boards	1	5	45	50	42	27	...	...	19	67	...	...	86	2 0 0	...
	Total ...	208	5,688	10,211	15,899	14,940	11,094	29,220	24,188	11,152	3,756	140	1,602	70,058	4 11 0	1 15 4
Kaira ...	Local Boards	206	5,784	10,500	16,284	14,855	10,771	13,000	42,650	8,610	...	...	...	64,269	4 5 3	0 14 0
	Municipal Boards	13	1,225	1,483	2,708	2,566	1,946	4,797	1,897	2,103	2,396	...	...	11,193	4 5 10	1 13 11
	Aided	14	122	92	1,044	961	707	642	243	...	...	...	392	1,277	1 5 3	0 10 8
	Police School	1	...	42	42	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Night Schools.															
	Municipal Boards	1	15	18	33	28	18	...	...	...	62	...	...	62	2 3 5	...
	Total ...	[illegible]	7,146	12,905	20,111	18,441	13,458	18,439	44,790	10,713	2,458	...	392	76,801	4 2 8	1 0 0
Panch Mahals.	Local Boards	77	1,062	2,550	3,612	3,268	2,429	12,700	2,292	1,405	...	...	...	16,397	5 0 2	3 14 2
	Municipal Boards	9	264	733	997	938	711	1,447	...	402	1,028	...	...	2,877	3 1 1	1 8 8
	Aided	2	11	43	54	49	39	...	94	...	...	...	...	94	1 14 8	...
	Police Schools	2	35	115	150	161	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards	11	29	90	119	113	77	...	291	23	...	...	...	314	2 12 6	...
	Total ...	101	1,401	3,531	4,932	4,529	3,347	14,147	2,647	1,830	1,028	...	...	19,652	4 5 5	3 2 0
Broach ...	Local Boards	204	3,156	7,952	11,102	10,159	6,065	1,750	46,143	4,496	...	...	...	52,389	5 2 6	0 2 9
	Municipal Boards	15	858	1,864	2,722	2,479	1,666	8,730	1,467	1,875	418	...	...	12,490	5 0 7	3 6 4
	Aided	7	91	285	376	340	267	93	75	40	...	...	496	704	2 1 2	0 4 5
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards	34	197	495	692	621	370	...	625	...	...	...	...	625	0 15 10	...
	Municipal Boards	6	14	110	124	127	68	...	...	...	175	...	...	175	1 6 1	...
	Total ...	266	4,316	10,707	15,017	13,736	8,436	10,573	48,310	6,411	593	...	496	66,383	4 13 4	0 12 4
Surat ...	Local Boards	272	4,364	9,739	14,003	13,323	9,178	19,021	41,099	6,139	...	...	...	66,259	4 15 0	1 6 10
	Municipal Boards	22	1,265	2,105	3,370	3,282	2,463	5,751	1,300	3,328	5,005	...	...	15,388	4 10 11	1 12 0
	Aided	14	298	889	1,187	1,115	844	965	102	320	...	...	2,323	3,710	3 3 10	0 13 6
	Police School	1	17	40	57	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Night Schools.															
	Local Boards	2	6	39	45	43	30	...	85	[illegible]	...	...	...	96	2 3 6	...
	Municipal Boards	3	11	61	72	58	39	...	...	21	122	...	...	143	2 7 5	...
	Total ...	314	5,861	12,873	18,734	17,885	12,571	25,737	42,592	9,817	5,127	...	2,323	85,596	4 12 7	1 7 0

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Primary Upper Stage.	Primary Lower Stage.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Fees.	Municipal Funds.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Camp Deesa ...	Government	1	37	75	112	118	91	210	...	94	...	...	...	304	2 9 3	1 12 6
Camp Baroda ...	Government	1	64	28	92	100	77	577	...	147	...	...	...	724	7 3 10	5 12 4
	Aided	1	7	35	42	35	31	62	...	...	...	...	...	62	1 12 4	1 12 4
	Total ...	2	71	63	134	135	108	639	...	147	...	...	...	786	5 13 2	4 11 9
Káthiawár ...	Native States	655	14,404	23,298	37,702	35,799	27,297	...	...	23,630	...	1,72,970	9,234	2,05,834	5 12 0	...
	Aided	2	7	81	88	80	56	134	...	...	...	...	267	401	5 0 2	1 10 10
	Unaided	2	...	234	234	214	192	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	0 1 1	...
	Night Schools.															
	Native States	63	...	1,215	1,315	1,133	672	...	...	...	...	1,919	27	1,946	1 11 6	...
	Total ...	722	14,411	24,928	39,339	37,226	28,217	134	...	23,630	...	1,74,889	9,543	2,08,196	5 9 9	...
Cutch... ...	Native States	94	1,384	4,489	5,873	5,691	3,901	...	519	3,779	...	21,599	4,180	30,077	5 4 7	...
	Unaided	1	...	52	52	51	27	...	...	...	...	...	784	784	15 6 0	...
	Night Schools.															
	Native States	10	95	115	210	210	120	...	...	166	...	669	18	853	4 1 0	...
	Total ...	105	1,479	4,656	6,135	5,952	4,048	...	519	3,945	...	22,268	4,982	31,714	5 5 3	...
Rewa Kántha ...	Native States	81	1,930	3,833	5,763	5,274	3,656	...	276	2,634	...	24,171	...	27,081	5 1 6	...
	Police School	1	...	60	60	44	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Night Schools															
	Native States	5	11	97	108	62	40	...	...	22	...	237	...	259	4 2 10	...
	Total ...	87	1,941	3,990	5,931	5,380	3,709	...	276	2,656	...	24,408	...	27,340	5 1 4	...
Mahi Kántha ...	Native States	85	2,095	3,261	5,356	5,144	4,005	...	...	3,769	...	18,950	722	23,441	4 8 17	...
Palanpur ...	Native States	36	708	1,391	2,099	2,144	1,541	...	...	998	...	9,086	410	10,494	4 13 8	...
Cambay ...	Native States	7	246	532	778	729	532	...	...	654	...	1,680	...	2,334	3 3 3	...
	Unaided	1	9	166	175	157	119	...	...	...	...	...	833	833	5 4 11	...
	Total ...	8	255	698	953	886	651	...	...	654	...	1,680	833	3,167	3 9 2	...
Surat Agency ...	Native States	29	464	1,255	1,719	1,661	1,055	...	...	557	...	7,093	214	7,864	4 11 9	...
Baroda Agency..	Aided	3	103	210	313	300	244	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	1,510	5 0 6	...
Abstract for Northern Division.	*Day Schools.*															
	Total, Government	3	163	199	362	367	280	1,273	...	464	...	...	...	1,737	4 11 9	3 7 6
	Total, Local Boards	927	17,714	37,339	55,053	50,915	35,266	65,470	1,52,544	26,216	...	...	801	2,45,031	4 13 0	1 4 7
	Total, Municipal Boards ...	84	5,586	9,053	14,639	13,873	10,297	29,584	8,445	12,914	12,536	...	...	63,479	4 9 3	2 2 1
	Total, Native States	989	21,245	38,083	59,328	56,478	42,014	...	795	35,953	...	2,55,089	14,760	3,07,197	5 7 0	...
	Total, Aided	52	705	3,037	3,832	3,640	2,744	2,772	546	474	...	...	5,789	9,581	2 10 1	0 13 2
	Total, Unaided	4	9	452	461	422	332	...	...	...	...	...	1,632	1,632	3 13 11	...
	Police Schools.															
	Total, Government	6	55	236	291	291	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Native States	1	...	60	60	44	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Day Schools ...	2,066	45,587	88,429	1,34,016	1,26,030	91,114	99,099	1,62,330	76,021	12,536	2,55,089	22,982	6,28,657	4 15 10	0 12 7
	Night Schools.															
	Total, Local Boards	47	232	624	856	787	477	...	1,001	34	...	...	...	1,035	1 5 1	...
	Total, Municipal Boards ...	11	45	234	279	246	152	...	...	40	426	...	...	466	1 13 8	...
	Total, Native States	78	106	1,527	1,633	1,405	832	...	...	188	...	2,825	45	3,058	2 2 10	...
	Total, Night Schools ...	136	383	2,385	2,768	2,447	1,461	...	1,001	262	426	2,825	45	4,559	1 13 10	...
	GRAND TOTAL, N. D. ...	2,202	45,970	90,814	1,36,784	1,28,477	92,575	99,099	1,63,331	76,283	12,962	2,58,514	23,027	6,33,216	4 14 10	0 12 4

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Upper Stage.	Lower Stage.	Total.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4c	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum ...	Local Boards	201	4,332	10,104	14,437	14,674	10,278	18,900	27,079	...	9,703	...	755	56,437	3 13 6	1 4 7
	Municipal Boards	19	859	1,674	2,533	2,492	1,799	4,004	1,883	4,306	2,001	...	...	12,199	4 14 3	1 9 8
	Aided	76	622	2,067	2,689	2,557	1,985	2,654	...	...	3,118	...	259	6,083	2 6 1	1 0 7
	Total ...	296	5,814	13,845	19,659	19,723	14,062	25,556	28,967	4,306	14,822	...	1,064	74,719	3 12 7	1 4 8
Bijápur ...	Local Boards	246	2,691	7,918	10,609	10,403	7,908	18,263	24,316	...	7,033	...	461	50,073	4 13 0	1 12 10
	Municipal Boards	14	342	826	1,168	1,193	895	4,879	1,542	400	463	...	5	7,289	6 1 9	4 1 5
	Aided	34	63	699	762	726	541	503	...	...	836	...	126	1,465	2 0 3	0 12 1
	Total ...	294	3,096	9,443	12,539	12,322	9,344	23,645	25,858	400	8,332	...	592	58,827	4 12 4	1 14 0
Dhárwár ...	Government	1	90	55	145	136	94	379	...	...	101	...	...	480	3 8 5	2 12 0
	Local Boards	314	6,497	12,189	18,686	18,111	13,581	28,200	42,256	...	12,951	...	192	78,599	5 7 1	1 5 7
	Municipal Boards	36	1,516	2,650	4,166	4,272	2,955	7,900	84	8,268	3,632	...	128	20,062	4 11 1	2 13 7
	Aided	108	636	2,068	2,704	2,418	1,934	3,190	...	...	3,451	...	840	7,481	5 1 6	1 5 1
	Unaided	2	...	35	35	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	461	8,739	16,997	25,736	24,967	18,584	34,669	42,340	8,268	20,185	...	1,160	1,06,622	4 4 3	1 6 2
Kánara ...	Local Boards	146	1,725	7,385	9,110	9,045	6,192	14,150	14,586	...	4,584	...	49	33,369	3 11 0	1 9 0
	Municipal Boards	20	561	1,692	2,253	2,106	1,482	3,379	1,626	3,595	958	...	30	9,597	4 10 8	1 9 8
	Aided	30	57	663	720	704	521	697	...	...	440	...	216	1,353	1 14 3	0 15 7
	Total ...	196	2,343	9,740	12,083	11,855	8,195	18,226	16,212	3,595	5,982	...	304	44,319	3 11 9	1 8 7
Native States	Kolhápur	174	3,103	7,504	10,607	10,530	8,371	...	...	...	7,373	40,927	...	48,300	4 9 4	...
	Sángli	55	922	2,531	3,453	3,402	1,459	...	...	...	1,803	15,950	485	18,238	5 5 9	...
	Kurundvád	14	136	[illegible]	607	590	472	...	...	...	426	2,309	...	2,735	4 10 2	...
	Mudhol	18	244	534	778	761	537	...	...	...	487	3,000	373	3,860	5 1 2	...
	Miraj	38	838	1,585	2,423	2,435	1,719	...	...	...	1,257	11,217	60	12,534	5 2 4	...
	Jamkhandi	37	428	954	1,382	1,411	1,111	...	...	...	719	5,991	48	6,758	4 12 7	...
	Savanúr	4	56	207	263	245	163	...	...	...	103	1,135	...	1,238	5 0 10	...
	Rámdurg	14	172	811	983	972	717	...	...	...	495	3,505	...	4,000	4 1 10	...
British District ..	Police Schools	4	7	496	503	469	114	...	...	...	...	...	273	273	0 9 3	...
Kolhápur ...	Police Schools	1	...	88	88	121	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sángli ...	Police Schools	1	...	47	47	69	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abstract ...	Total, Government	1	90	55	145	136	94	379	...	...	101	...	...	480	3 8 5	2 12 0
	Total, Local Boards	907	15,246	37,596	52,842	52,223	37,959	74,513	1,08,237	...	34,271	...	1,457	2,18,478	4 2 11	1 6 9
	Total, Municipal Boards ...	89	3,278	6,842	10,120	10,063	7,131	20,162	5,140	16,569	7,104	...	172	49,147	4 14 1	2 0 1
	Total, Aided	248	1,378	5,497	6,875	6,405	4,981	7,041	...	...	7,845	...	1,496	16,382	2 8 10	1 1 7
	Total, Native States	354	5,899	14,597	20,496	20,346	14,549	...	...	...	12,653	84,044	966	97,663	4 12 9	...
	Total, Unaided	2	...	35	35	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, British Police	4	7	496	503	469	114	...	...	...	...	...	273	273	0 9 4	...
	Total, Native States' Police ...	2	...	135	135	190	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL, DAY SCHOOLS ...	1,607	25,898	65,253	91,151	89,872	64,862	1,02,095	1,13,377	16,569	61,974	84,044	4,364	3,82,423	4 4 10	1 2 2

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Upper primary stage.	Lower primary stage.	Total.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*															
	Night Schools.															
Bijápur ...	Local Boards ...	2	...	68	68	77	41	...	138	...	...	...	...	138	1 12 8	...
Dhárwár	Local Boards ...	9	53	311	364	369	198	...	227	...	...	...	...	227	0 9 10	...
Kánara ...	Local Boards ...	1	...	40	40	38	33	...	35	...	...	...	...	35	0 14 8	...
Native State ...	Kolháپur ...	19	144	630	774	794	536	...	...	...	...	1,803	...	1,803	2 4 4	...
Do. ...	Miraj ...	1	...	30	30	30	28	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	1 0 0	...
Do. ...	Mudhol ...	1	18	20	38	32	21	...	...	...	...	102	...	102	3 3 0	...
Do. ...	Sángli ...	6	35	199	234	229	138	...	...	...	...	484	...	484	2 1 10	...
	Total, Local Boards ...	12	53	419	472	484	272	...	400	...	...	...	...	400	0 13 3	...
	Total, Native States ...	27	192	879	1,071	1,085	718	...	...	...	...	2,419	...	2,419	2 3 8	...
	Total, Night Schools ...	39	245	1,298	1,543	1,569	990	...	400	...	...	2,419	...	2,819	1 12 9	...
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools, S. D....	1,646	26,143	66,551	92,694	91,441	65,882	1,02,095	1,13,777	16,569	61,974	86,463	4,364	3,85,242	4 3 4	1 1 1
	SIND.															
Karáchi ...	Local Boards ...	44	677	949	1,626	1,064	1,241	6,200	6,761	...	...	...	106	13,067	7 13 8	3 11 7
	Municipal Boards ...	14	611	1,041	1,652	1,458	1,298	5,445	678	7,929	1,985	...	300	16,337	9 14 1	3 4 8
	Aided. By results	5	259	934	1,193	1,192	924	1,466	2,805	325	1,352	...	1,842	7,790	6 11 3	1 4 2
	Aided. Indigenous ...	6	16	142	158	125	108	...	248	...	...	...	34	282	2 4 1	...
	Total ...	69	1,563	3,066	4,629	4,604	3,569	13,111	10,492	8,254	3,337	...	2,282	37,476	8 2 3	2 13 7
Hyderabad ...	Government ...	1	41	29	70	63	51	42	...	...	198	...	...	240	3 12 11	0 10 8
	Local Boards ...	70	969	1,896	2,865	2,971	2,183	5,900	11,040	...	...	...	183	18,023	6 1 0	1 15 0
	Municipal Boards ...	15	633	1,421	2,054	1,989	1,458	7,738	1,945	14,445	999	...	1	25,059	11 9 7	3 9 4
	Aided. By results ...	10	389	597	986	990	888	2,184	...	...	1,852	...	3,850	7,886	7 15 5	2 3 4
	Aided. Indigenous ...	24	98	798	896	764	695	...	813	...	...	...	297	1,110	1 7 3	...
	Unaided ...	1	3	23	26	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	121	2,083	4,764	6,847	6,801	5,194	15,864	14,698	13,445	2,980	...	4,331	52,318	7 11 1	[illegible] 5 4
Shikárpur ...	Local Boards ...	80	1,571	2,469	4,040	4,099	3,037	4,164	31,[illegible]	237	...	...	34	35,840	8 12 11	1 0 4
	Municipal Boards ...	16	1,055	1,857	2,912	2,940	2,240	8,423	4,500	7,035	2,216	...	2,000	23,674	8 0 7	2 13 9
	Aided. By results ...	6	87	240	327	303	213	586	...	240	61	...	61	898	2 15 5	1 12 3
	Aided. Indigenous ...	14	85	410	445	417	369	...	799	...	...	...	...	799	1 14 8	...
	Total ...	125	2,748	4,976	7,724	7,735	5,859	13,123	36,204	7,512	2,277	...	2,095	61,211	7 14 7	1 11 2
Thar and Párkar.	Local Boards ...	12	861	886	947	977	666	2,018	808	...	...	...	7	3,733	3 13 2	2 15 9
	Municipal Boards ...	2	118	206	324	317	213	902	...	1,338	...	...	30	2,330	7 5 7	3 0 7
	Total ...	14	479	792	1,271	1,294	900	3,820	808	1,338	...	...	37	6,063	4 11 0	3 0 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Local Boards ...	15	227	341	568	593	439	2,135	3,437	...	...	...	...	5,572	9 6 4	3 9 7
	Municipal Boards ...	2	42	158	200	194	124	406	...	1,590	...	...	...	1,996	10 4 7	2 1 6
	Indigenous ...	2	...	33	33	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	19	269	532	801	820	578	2,541	3,437	1,590	...	...	...	7,568	9 3 8	3 1 7
	Total, Government ...	1	41	29	70	63	51	42	...	...	198	...	...	240	3 12 11	0 10 8
	Total, Local Boards ...	280	3,805	6,241	10,046	10,274	7,599	21,317	54,351	237	...	...	330	76,235	7 6 8	2 1 2
	Total, Municipal Boards	49	2,450	4,683	7,142	7,099	5,333	22,974	6,623	32,337	5,131	...	2,391	69,396	9 8 9	3 2 7
	Total, Aided ...	67	534	3,154	3,988	3,791	3,130	4,186	4,665	565	3,265	...	6,084	18,765	4 15 1	1 1 8
	Total, Unaided ...	1	3	23	26	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	348	7,142	14,130	21,272	21,254	16,120	48,519	65,639	33,139	8,594	...	8,745	1,04,636	7 11 11	2 4 6
	Night Schools.															
Karáchi ...	Local Boards ...	2	10	17	27	27	16	...	316	...	...	...	...	316	11 11 3	...
	Municipal Boards ...	6	58	94	147	154	77	300	...	610	...	...	...	910	5 14 8	1 15 2
Hyderabad ...	Local Boards ...	5	9	69	78	98	55	...	382	...	...	...	...	382	3 6 3	...
	Municipal Boards ...	5	27	165	192	171	94	Included		in	Primary	Day	Schools			
Shikárpur ...	Local Boards ...	4	7	68	75	67	50	...	299	...	...	...	...	299	4 7 5	...
	Municipal Boards ...	3	30	111	141	141	79	209	...	124	...	...	42	375	3 10 7	1 7 9
Upper Sind Frontier.	Local Boards ...	1	11	14	25	23	18	...	132	...	...	...	...	132	4 11 5	...
	Municipal Boards ...	1	5	17	22	26	16	30	...	77	...	...	...	107	4 1 10	1 2 0
	Total, Night Schools...	27	152	555	707	712	405	539	1,079	811	...	...	42	2,471	4 9 1	0 15 11
	Total, Local Boards ...	12	37	168	205	220	139	...	1,079	...	...	...	...	1,079	4 14 5	...
	Total, Municipal Boards.	15	115	387	502	492	266	539	...	811	...	...	42	1,392	4 5 5	1 10 10
	Grand Total, Day and Night Schools ...	375	7,294	14,685	21,979	21,966	16,534	49,058	66,718	33,950	8,594	...	8,787	1,07,107	7 9 9	2 3 9
Aden ...	Government ...	3	27	242	269	204	194	480	...	1,630	13	...	...	2,123	10 6 6	2 8 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,041	125,248	278,429	403,677	391,566	2,86,397	5,13,178	5,73,504	1,29,479	2,82,104	3,58,386	65,180	19,17,831	4 14 4	1 5 0

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 5.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Vernacular) for Girls for the official year 1886-87.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Primary Stage. Upper Stage.	Lower Primary Stage.	Total.	Average Monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
	CENTRAL DIVISION.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	Government	1	24	92	116	103	83	827	...	...	...	...	...	827	8 0 6	8 0 6
	Local Boards	2	...	58	58	57	38	278	...	...	...	...	...	278	4 14 0	4 14 0
	Municipal Boards	11	40	566	606	586	367	1,411	223	2,776	...	...	37	4,447	7 9 5	2 6 6
	Aided	14	163	620	783	736	460	1,706	...	...	...	...	5,897	7,603	10 5 3	2 5 1
	Native States	1	...	27	27	26	16	...	127	..	...	...	...	127	4 14 2	...
	Unaided	1	...	58	58	54	33	...	...	...	3	...	192	195	3 9 9	...
	Total	30	227	1,421	1,648	1,562	997	4,222	350	2,776	3	...	6,126	13,477	22 1 2	2 11 3
Sholápur	Local Boards	2	4	60	64	63	44	308	...	...	...	...	...	308	4 14 3	4 14 3
	Municipal Boards	5	46	304	350	307	200	1,778	80	..	...	...	...	1,858	6 0 10	5 12 8
	Native States	1	4	37	41	37	27	...	70	...	...	109	...	179	4 13 5	...
	Total	8	54	401	455	407	271	2,086	150	...	...	109	...	2,345	13 2 1	5 2 0
Sátára	Municipal Boards	5	63	392	455	433	250	883	1,500	16	...	...	...	2,399	5 8 8	2 0 8
	Native States	9	...	197	197	173	129	...	401	...	...	614	...	1,015	5 13 10	...
	Total	14	63	589	652	606	379	883	1,901	16	...	614	...	3,414	5 10 2	1 7 4
Ratnágiri	Local Boards	2	22	94	116	116	82	755	...	...	...	...	...	755	6 8 2	6 8 2
	Municipal Boards	2	20	145	165	157	101	308	312	320	...	...	...	940	5 15 10	1 15 5
	Aided	2	16	24	40	49	39	259	...	...	...	...	204	463	9 7 2	5 4 7
	Native States	3	32	122	154	140	94	...	963	...	...	...	107	1,070	7 10 4	...
	Total	9	90	385	475	462	316	1,322	1,275	320	...	...	311	3,228	6 15 10	2 13 9
Thána	Local Boards	2	1	93	94	82	42	429	...	...	...	...	...	429	5 3 8	5 3 8
	Municipal Boards	6	59	434	493	461	280	...	991	1,937	...	...	...	2,928	6 5 8	...
	Total	8	60	527	587	543	322	429	991	1,937	...	...	...	3,357	6 2 11	0 12 7
Kolába	Municipal Boards	4	27	241	268	245	129	751	746	273	...	...	2	1,772	7 3 9	3 1 1
Island of Bombay	Maráthi Schools, Bombay	4	55	188	243	260	175	2,883	...	...	272	...	...	3,155	12 2 2	11 1 5
	Gujaráti Schools, Bombay	7	83	451	534	507	347	6,098	...	...	748	...	600	7,446	14 11 0	12 0 5
	Aided	22	1,120	1,874	2,994	2,942	2,204	11,873	...	...	3,160	...	16,144	31,177	10 9 7	5 4 9
	Total	33	1,258	2,513	3,771	3,709	2,746	20,854	...	...	4,180	...	16,744	41,778	11 4 3	5 10 0
	Total, Government	1	24	92	116	103	83	827	...	...	...	...	...	827	8 0 6	8 0 6
	Total, Local Boards	19	165	944	1,109	1,085	728	10,751	...	...	1,020	...	600	12,371	11 6 5	9 14 6
	Total, Municipal Boards	33	255	2,082	2,337	2,189	1,327	5,131	3,852	5,322	...	...	39	14,344	6 8 10	2 5 6
	Total, Aided	38	1,299	2,518	3,817	3,727	2,703	13,838	...	...	3,160	...	22,245	39,243	10 8 6	3 11 5
	Total, Native States	14	36	383	419	376	266	...	1,561	...	...	723	107	2,391	6 5 9	...
	Total, Unaided	1	...	58	58	54	33	...	...	...	3	...	192	195	3 9 9	...
	Grand Total, Central Division	106	1,779	6,077	7,856	7,534	5,140	30,547	5,413	5,322	4,183	723	23,183	69,371	9 3 4	4 0 11
	NORTH-EAST DIVISION.															
Khándesh	Local Boards	5	11	184	195	180	120	462	139	...	...	...	...	601	3 5 5	2 9 1
	Municipal Boards	11	38	454	492	447	224	1,993	610	1,138	...	...	7	3,748	8 6 2	4 7 4
	Aided	1	...	20	20	22	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	1 13 1	1 13 1
	Total	17	49	658	707	649	357	2,495	749	1,138	...	...	7	4,389	6 12 2	3 13 6
Ahmednagar	Local Boards	14	53	571	624	575	330	334	3,002	...	...	...	...	3,336	5 12 9	0 9 4
	Municipal Boards	7	35	386	421	401	207	908	77	1,131	...	...	31	2,207	5 8 1	2 6 7
	Aided	4	68	190	258	273	218	780	...	...	20	...	1,328	2,128	7 12 8	2 13 9
	Total	25	156	1,147	1,310	1,249	755	2,082	3,079	1,131	20	...	1,359	7,671	6 2 3	1 10 8
Násik	Local Boards	3	6	120	126	118	84	170	419	...	...	...	...	589	4 15 10	1 7 1
	Municipal Boards	6	31	277	308	301	151	752	...	925	...	...	9	1,686	5 9 7	2 8 0
	Aided	5	37	122	159	145	104	517	...	...	...	...	509	1,026	7 1 3	3 0 1
	Total	14	74	519	593	564	339	1,439	419	925	...	...	518	3,301	5 13 8	2 8 10
Total	Local Boards	22	70	875	945	874	534	966	3,560	...	...	...	...	4,526	5 2 10	1 1 8
	Municipal Boards	24	104	1,117	1,221	1,149	582	3,713	687	3,194	...	...	47	7,641	6 10 6	3 3 8
	Aided	10	112	332	444	440	335	1,337	...	...	20	...	1,857	3,194	7 4 2	3 0 7
	GRAND TOTAL, NORTH-EAST DIVISION	56	286	2,324	2,610	2,463	1,451	6,016	4,247	3,194	20	...	1,884	15,361	6 3 9	2 7 1

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 5—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March. Upper Stage.	Lower Stage.	Total.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Northern Division.															
Ahmedabad	Government	1	39	78	117	117	85	816	...	...	...	...	...	816	6 15 7	6 15 7
	Local Boards	17	140	668	808	950	510	...	3,516	...	...	...	...	3,516	3 11 3	...
	Municipal Boards	6	91	597	688	612	335	1,776	...	1,093	...	...	...	2,869	4 11 0	2 14 5
	Aided	7	178	700	878	796	524	2,046	...	...	...	...	2,252	4,298	5 6 5	2 9 2
	Total	31	448	2,043	2,491	2,475	1,454	4,638	3,516	1,093	...	...	2,252	11,499	4 10 4	1 14 0
Kaira	Local Boards	11	89	564	653	566	334	...	2,876	...	...	...	...	2,876	5 1 4	...
	Municipal Boards	6	95	541	636	588	317	1,343	...	1,300	...	...	...	2,643	4 7 11	2 4 7
	Aided	2	35	43	78	72	63	450	...	...	...	...	217	667	9 4 3	6 4 0
	Total	19	219	1,148	1,367	1,226	714	1,793	2,876	1,300	...	...	217	6,186	5 0 9	1 7 5
Panch Mahâls	Local Boards	4	9	154	163	161	101	...	896	...	...	...	...	896	5 9 1	...
	Municipal Boards	2	25	212	237	212	140	...	...	516	...	...	...	516	2 6 11	...
	Total	6	34	366	400	373	241	...	896	516	...	...	...	1,412	3 12 7	...
Broach	Local Boards	5	45	194	239	210	120	...	1,285	...	...	...	...	1,285	6 1 11	...
	Municipal Boards	5	100	462	562	534	313	542	...	2,338	...	...	...	2,880	5 6 4	1 0 3
	Aided	1	25	63	88	80	49	160	...	...	...	...	486	646	8 1 2	2 0 0
	Total	11	170	719	889	824	482	702	1,285	2,338	...	...	486	4,811	5 13 5	0 13 8
Surat	Local Boards	7	78	345	423	343	199	...	2,357	...	...	...	...	2,357	6 13 11	...
	Municipal Boards	2	29	118	147	106	86	220	...	414	...	...	...	634	5 15 8	2 1 2
	Aided	14	341	766	1,107	1,046	665	2,517	...	480	119	...	4,813	7,929	7 9 3	2 6 6
	Total	23	448	1,229	1,677	1,495	950	2,737	2,357	894	119	...	4,813	10,920	7 4 10	1 13 4
Camp Baroda	Government	1	5	24	29	29	21	141	...	...	...	...	...	141	4 13 10	4 13 10
Baroda Agency	Aided	1	47	83	130	121	90	...	...	...	...	...	498	498	4 1 10	...
Káthiáwár	Native States	64	474	3,747	4,221	3,726	2,206	...	...	...	...	17,386	3,302	20,688	5 8 10	...
Cutch	Do.	14	137	693	830	767	431	...	330	...	...	4,156	1,353	5,839	7 10 5	...
Rewa Kántha	Do.	8	48	345	393	356	244	...	...	...	...	1,689	...	1,689	4 11 11	...
Mahi Kántha	Do.	8	28	334	362	307	203	...	...	...	...	1,111	234	1,345	4 6 1	...
Pálanpur	Do.	2	12	113	125	107	55	...	...	...	...	851	5	856	8 0 9	...
Surat Agency	Do.	2	27	90	117	120	71	...	...	...	...	730	173	903	7 8 5	...
Cambay	Do.	1	14	180	194	143	59	...	...	...	...	255	...	255	1 12 6	...
Abstract for the Division	Government	3	44	102	146	146	106	957	...	...	...	...	...	957	6 8 11	6 8 11
	Local Boards	44	361	1,925	2,286	2,230	1,204	...	10,930	...	...	...	...	10,930	4 14 5	...
	Municipal Boards	21	340	1,930	2,270	2,032	1,191	3,881	...	5,661	...	...	...	9,542	4 10 5	1 14 2
	Aided	25	626	1,655	2,281	2,115	1,391	5,173	...	480	119	...	8,266	14,038	6 10 2	2 7 3
	Native States	99	740	5,502	6,242	5,526	3,269	...	330	...	...	26,178	5,067	31,575	5 11 8	...
	Total, N. D.	191	2,111	11,114	13,225	12,069	7,221	10,011	11,260	6,141	119	26,178	13,333	67,042	5 8 11	0 13 3
	Southern Division.															
Belgaum	Local Boards	6	44	275	319	308	191	...	1,877	...	...	...	...	1,877	6 3 1	...
	Municipal Boards	4	28	218	246	223	133	854	84	72	...	...	...	1,010	4 8 5	3 13 3
	Aided	3	32	142	174	158	109	287	...	300	...	...	322	909	5 12 0	1 13 0
	Total	13	104	635	739	684	433	1,141	1,961	372	...	...	322	3,796	5 8 9	1 10 8
Dhárwár	Local Boards	26	105	1,107	1,212	1,176	779	...	4,965	...	...	...	...	4,965	4 3 6	...
	Municipal Boards	11	139	768	907	872	479	157	...	4,774	...	...	...	4,931	5 10 7	0 2 10
	Aided	1	30	19	49	51	49	257	...	...	6	...	738	1,001	19 10 0	5 0 7
	Total	38	274	1,894	2,168	2,099	1,307	414	4,965	4,774	6	...	738	10,897	5 3 1	0 3 2
Bijápur	Local Boards	6	22	211	233	213	146	...	1,443	...	...	...	...	1,443	6 12 4	...
	Municipal Boards	3	5	117	122	110	70	318	...	581	...	...	...	899	8 2 9	2 14 3
	Total	9	27	328	355	323	216	318	1,443	581	...	...	...	2,342	7 4 0	0 15 9

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 5—*continued.*

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupil on the Rolls on 31st March. Upper Stage.	Lower Stage.	Total.	Average monthly Number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7f	8	9	10
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kánara	Local Boards	4	25	225	250	198	134	...	546	...	...	...	...	546	2 12 1	...
	Municipal Boards	4	55	247	302	327	175	595	...	1,689	...	...	...	2,284	6 15 9	1 13 1
	Total ...	8	80	472	552	525	309	595	546	1,689	...	...	...	2,830	5 6 3	1 2 1
Native States	Kolhápur...	16	140	670	810	772	510	...	...	...	...	5,893	...	5,893	7 10 1	...
	Miraj	5	65	272	337	321	220	...	...	...	...	1,905	...	1,905	5 14 11	...
	Sángli	4	12	144	156	139	87	...	...	...	...	1,341	...	1,341	9 10 4	...
	Mudhol	2	4	45	49	51	30	...	...	...	...	400	...	400	7 12 8	...
	Kurundvád	2	...	36	36	35	27	...	...	...	...	123	...	123	3 8 2	...
	Jamkhandi	2	6	69	75	73	48	...	...	...	...	459	...	459	6 4 7	...
	Savanúr	1	4	46	50	40	28	...	...	...	...	258	...	258	6 9 2	...
	Rámdurg	1	...	106	106	115	61	...	...	...	...	759	...	759	6 9 7	...
	Total ...	33	240	1,388	1,628	1,546	1,006	...	...	...	...	11,138	...	11,138	7 3 3	...
Abstract	Total Local Boards	42	196	1,818	2,014	1,890	1,250	...	8,831	...	...	...	...	8,831	4 10 9	...
	Do. Municipal Boards ...	22	227	1,350	1,577	1,582	857	1,924	84	7,116	...	...	...	9,124	5 15 3	1 4 1
	Do. Aided	4	62	161	223	209	158	544	...	300	6	...	1,060	1,910	9 2 2	2 9 7
	Do. Native States ...	33	240	1,388	1,628	1,546	1,006	...	...	...	...	11,138	...	11,138	7 3 3	...
	Grand Total, Southern Division	101	725	4,717	5,442	5,177	3,271	2,468	8,915	7,416	6	11,138	1,060	31,003	5 15 9	0 7 7
	SIND.															
Karáchi	Municipal Boards	6	41	406	447	417	294	1,663	...	3,924	...	...	400	5,987	14 5 9	3 15 10
	Aided	1	7	21	28	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	15 0 0	...
	Total ...	7	48	427	475	441	309	1,663	...	3,924	...	...	760	6,347	14 6 3	3 12 4
Hyderabad	Municipal Boards	6	56	378	434	410	295	Including	in primary	Boys'	Day	Schools	The Municipality	being unable to		
	Aided	2	31	182	213	201	149	536	...	10	separate	the	expenditure.	3,007	17 6 8	2 10 0
	Unaided	1	3	17	20	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	90	577	667	633	460	536	...	10	...	...	3,007	3,553	5 9 10	0 13 7
Shikárpur	Municipal Boards ...	6	49	261	310	299	217	1,168	600	1,362	...	...	160	3,170	10 9 8	8 11 5
Upper Sind Frontier.	Municipal Boards	2	5	70	75	58	41	181	...	431	...	...	...	612	9 11 0	2 4 1
	Total, Municipal Boards ...	20	151	1,115	1,266	1,184	847	2,902	600	5,717	...	...	500	9,719	8 3 4	2 7 3
	Do. Aided	3	38	203	241	226	164	536	...	10	...	...	3,367	3,913	17 2 7	2 8 7
	Do. Unaided	1	3	17	20	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Sind ...	24	192	1,335	1,527	1,431	1,027	3,438	600	5,727	...	...	3,867	13,632	9 8 6	2 6 5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	478	5,053	25,507	30,560	28,674	18,110	32,430	30,435	27,860	4,328	38,030	13,527	1,96,469	6 15 7	1 13 3

Supplement to Subsidiary Forms 4 and 5, being a Classification of Provincial Grants paid to Aided Primary Schools.

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts. Provincial Award for 1886-87.	Fees for 1886-87.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure for 1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	CENTRAL DIVISION.							
	MISSIONARY OR EUROPEAN AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
25	Boys' Schools	1,243	950	1,534 8 0	1,111 0 0	5,243 8 0	7,889 0 0	7,889 0 0
22	Girls' Schools	1,393	889	3,547 8 0	539 0 0	12,249 8 0	16,336 0 0	16,336 0 0
47	Total ...	2,636	1,839	5,082 0 0	1,650 0 0	17,493 0 0	24,225 0 0	24,225 0 0
	Rural.							
7	Boys' Schools	133	108	90 8 0	.....	910 8 0	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0
1	Girls' School	42	39	236 8 0	.....	0 8 0	237 0 0	237 0 0
8	Total ...	175	147	327 0 0	.....	911 0 0	1,238 0 0	1,238 0 0
	NATIVE AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
139	Boys' Schools	8,275	6,414	6,397 8 0	22,993 0 0	1,391 8 0	30,782 0 0	30,782 0 0
12	Girls' Schools	1,213	1,077	3,995 0 0	4,359 0 0	4,160 0 0	12,514 0 0	12,514 0 0
151	Total ...	9,488	7,491	10,392 8 0	27,352 0 0	5,551 8 0	43,296 0 0	43,296 0 0
	Rural.							
1	Boys' School	45	31	14 8 0	120 0 0	65 8 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
207	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	12,344	9,508	15,816 0 0	29,122 0 0	24,021 0 0	68,959 0 0	68,959 0 0
	NORTH-EAST DIVISION.							
	MISSIONARY OR EUROPEAN AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
12	Boys' Schools	441	340	586 0 0	93 0 0	2,726 0 0	3,405 0 0	3,405 0 0
6	Girls' Schools	323	250	859 0 0	20 0 0	1,691 0 0	2,570 0 0	2,570 0 0
18	Total ...	764	590	1,445 0 0	113 0 0	4,417 0 0	5,975 0 0	5,975 0 0
	Rural.							
68	Boys' Schools	1,273	923	2,068 0 0	413 0 0	9,285 0 0	11,766 0 0	11,766 0 0
3	Girls' Schools	95	72	319 0 0	.....	245 0 0	564 0 0	564 0 0
71	Total ...	1,368	995	2,387 0 0	413 0 0	9,530 0 0	12,330 0 0	12,330 0 0
	NATIVE AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
6	Boys' Schools	402	223	264 0 0	343 0 0	98 0 0	705 0 0	705 0 0
2	Sanskrit Schools	55	43	65 0 0	.....	274 0 0	339 0 0	339 0 0
8	Total ...	457	266	329 0 0	343 0 0	372 0 0	1,044 0 0	1,044 0 0

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts. Provincial Award for 1886-87.	Fees for 1886-87.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure for 1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	NORTH-EAST DIVISION—*continued.*							
	NATIVE AGENCY—*continued.*							
	Rural.							
20	Boys' Schools	596	515	773 0 0	811 0 0	.....	1,584 0 0	1,584 0 0
1	Girls' School	22	13	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
21	Total ...	618	528	813 0 0	811 0 0	.....	1,624 0 0	1,624 0 0
118	TOTAL, NORTH-EAST DIVISION ...	3,207	2,379	4,974 0 0	1,680 0 0	14,319 0 0	20,973 0 0	20,973 0 0
	NORTHERN DIVISION.							
	MISSIONARY OR EUROPEAN AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
10	Boys' Schools	926	677	1,017 8 0	129 0 0	2,161 8 0	3,308 0 0	3,308 0 0
10	Girls' Schools	649	380	1,408 8 0	44 0 0	3,194 8 0	4,647 0 0	4,647 0 0
20	Total ...	1,575	1,057	2,426 0 0	173 0 0	5,356 0 0	7,955 0 0	7,955 0 0
	Rural.							
2	Boys' Schools	74	63	143 8 0	.....	391 8 0	535 0 0	535 0 0
2	Girls' Schools	72	63	449 8 0	.....	217 8 0	667 0 0	667 0 0
4	Total ...	146	126	593 0 0	.....	609 0 0	1,202 0 0	1,202 0 0
	NATIVE AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
20	Boys' Schools	1,569	1,162	1,143 0 0	375 0 0	188 0 0	1,706 0 0	1,676 0 0
8	Girls' Schools	1,032	682	3,314 0 0	75 0 0	3,058 0 0	6,447 0 0	6,447 0 0
28	Total ...	2,601	1,844	4,457 0 0	450 0 0	3,246 0 0	8,153 0 0	8,123 0 0
52	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	4,322	3,027	7,476 0 0	623 0 0	9,211 0 0	17,310 0 0	17,280 0 0
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
	MISSIONARY OR EUROPEAN AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
7	Boys' Schools	498	400	819 0 0	338 0 0	1,004 0 0	2,161 0 0	2,161 0 0
2	Girls' Schools	129	105	265 0 0	6 0 0	990 0 0	1,261 0 0	1,261 0 0
9	Total ...	627	505	1,084 0 0	344 0 0	1,994 0 0	3,422 0 0	3,422 0 0
	Rural.							
2	Boys' Schools	115	96	174 0 0	77 0 0	342 0 0	593 0 0	593 0 0
	NATIVE AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
31	Boys' Schools	1,153	919	688 0 0	2,158 0 0	.....	2,846 0 0	2,846 0 0
1	Girls' School	60	37	218 0 0	.....	362 0 0	580 0 0	580 0 0
32	Total ...	1,213	956	906 0 0	2,158 0 0	362 0 0	3,426 0 0	3,426 0 0

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts. Provincial Award for 1886-87.	Fees for 1886-87.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure for 1886-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*							
	NATIVE AGENCY—continued							
	Rural.							
208	Boys' Schools	4,722	3,630	2,343 0 0	5,272 0 0	3,167 0 0	10,782 0 0	10,782 0 0
251	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	6,677	5,187	4,507 0 0	7,851 0 0	5,865 0 0	18,223 0 0	18,223 0 0
	SIND.							
	EUROPEAN OR MISSIONARY AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
2	Boys'	612	508	1,173 0 0	999 0 0	4,907 0 0	7,079 0 0	7,079 0 0
2	Girls'	158	107	529 0 0	.....	301 0 0	830 0 0	830 0 0
	NATIVE AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
17	Boys'	1,747	1,409	2,398 0 0	2,874 0 0	6,478 0 0	11,550 0 0	11,550 0 0
1	Girls'	70	57	46 0 0	.....	374 0 0	420 0 0	420 0 0
22	TOTAL, SIND ...	2,587	2,081	3,946 0 0	3,873 0 0	12,060 0 0	19,879 0 0	19,879 0 0
	SUMMARY.							
	EUROPEAN OR MISSIONARY AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
56	Boys'	3,720	2,875	5,130 0 0	2,670 0 0	16,042 0 0	23,842 0 0	23,842 0 0
42	Girls'	2,652	1,731	6,609 0 0	609 0 0	18,426 0 0	25,644 0 0	25,644 0 0
	Rural.							
79	Boys'	1,595	1,190	2,476 0 0	490 0 0	10,929 0 0	13,895 0 0	13,895 0 0
6	Girls'	209	174	1,005 0 0	.....	463 0 0	1,468 0 0	1,468 0 0
	NATIVE AGENCY.							
	Urban.							
113	Boys'	13,146	10,127	10,690 8 0	28,743 0 0	8,155 8 0	47,589 0 0	47,589 0 0
22	Girls'	2,375	1,853	7,573 0 0	4,434 0 0	7,954 0 0	19,961 0 0	19,961 0 0
	Rural.							
129	Boys'	5,363	4,176	3,130 8 0	6,203 0 0	3,232 8 0	12,566 0 0	12,566 0 0
1	Girls'	22	13	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0
2	Sanskrit Schools...	55	43	65 0 0	.....	274 0 0	339 0 0	339 0 0
650	GRAND TOTAL ...	29,437	22,182	36,719 0 0	43,149 0 0	65,476 0 0	1,45,344 0 0	1,45,314 0 0

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 6.

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical Training for the official year 1886-87.

District or State.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number.	Average daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	A.—Medical Schools.													
	Government.													
Poona	Medical School	1	40	48	36	9,141	...	...	195	...	120	9,456	197 0 0	190 7 0
Ahmedabad ...	Do.	1	51	55	50	8,042	...	...	447	...	...	8,489	154 5 6	146 3 5
Hyderabad ...	Do.	1	32	30	26	8,725	...	...	...	...	...	8,725	290 13 4	290 13 4
	Total, Medical ...	3	123	133	112	25,908	...	...	642	...	120	26,670	200 8 5	194 12 9
	B.—Engineering School.													
	Government.													
Hyderabad ...	Engineering School	1	11	16	12	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	1,762	110 2 0	110 2 0
	C.—Agricultural Classes.													
	Government.													
Poona	College of Science	1	24	30	28	11,676	...	...	...	...	1,024	12,700	423 5 4	389 3 2
Sholápur ...	High School	1	(28)	(28)	(21)	—495	...	...	...	...	1,460	965	34 7 5	.....
Khándesh ...	Do.	1	(48)	(30)	(24)	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	37 3 9	37 3 9
Ahmednagar ...	Do.	1	(29)	(36)	(28)	587	...	285	82	...	...	954	26 8 0	16 4 11
Násik	Do.	1	(12)	(13)	(12)	614	...	350	...	...	...	964	74 2 6	47 3 8
Kaira	Do.	1	94	89	68	701	...	...	4	...	...	705	7 14 9	7 14 0
Surat ...	Do.	1	35	31	14	691	...	...	14	...	...	705	22 11 10	22 4 8
Belgaum ...	Do.	1	8	8	6	841	...	240	...	...	193	1,274	43 14 10	29 0 0
Hyderabad ...	Do.	1	(37) (10)	(21) (5)	(14) (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 2 0	110 2 0
	Local Board.													
Hyderabad ...	Vernacular Class	1	10	10	9	...	517	...	...	...	...	517	51 11 2	.....
	Total, Agricultural ...	10	171 (164)	168 (133)	125 (102)	15,732	517	875	100	...	2,677	19,901	66 1 10	52 4 3
	D.—Forest Class.													
	Government.													
Poona	College of Science	1	9	9	8	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	388 14 3	388 14 3
	E.—School of Art.													
	Government.													
Bombay... ...	Sir J. J. School of Art ...	1	264	274	196	2,3698	...	...	3,591	...	5,480	32,769	119 9 6	86 7 8
	F.—Drawing Classes.													
	Government.													
	Central Division	12	(904)	(849)	(737)	2,784	...	...	1,896	...	...	4,680	5 8 2	3 4 6
	North-East Division	3	(138)	(129)	(85)	1,613	...	...	99	...	...	1,712	13 4 4	12 8 1
	Northern do.	4	114	122	84	2,079	...	...	282	...	...	2,361	19 5 8	17 0 8
	Southern do.	3	12 (195)	18 (179)	8 (144)	1,651	...	...	105	...	...	1,756	8 14 7	8 6 1
	Sind	3	(175)	(123)	(70)	1,039	...	...	136	...	...	1,175	9 8 10	8 7 2
	Aided.													
Karáchi	Convent School, ...	Closed		...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	.....	.....
Do. ...	Grammar School, Karáchi ...	1	(42)	(47)	(45)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Native States.													
Kolhápur ...	Drawing Class	1	No return.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Miraj	Do.	1	(20)	(18)	(14)	...	...	...	...	300	...	300	16 10 8	.....
	Total, Drawing Classes ...	28	126 (1,474)	140 (1,345)	92 (1,095)	9,266	...	...	2,518	300	...	12,084	8 2 2	6 3 10

N. B.—The figures in brackets are for pupils who have been entered in the preceding forms.

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 6—*continued.*

District or State.	Name of Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Total Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number.	Average Daily Attendance.	Expenditure. Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Revenues of Native States.	All other Sources.	Total.	Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	G.—Industrial Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Government.													
Poona	College of Science work-shop.	1	97	90	71	19,163	...	...	...	...	8,837	28,000	311 1 9	212 14 1
	Local Board.													
Ratnágiri ...	Industrial School	1	149	146	133	11,000	...	...	...	...	22,717	33,717	230 15 0	75 5 6
	Aided.													
Bombay... ...	David Sassoon's Institution ...	1	222	224	223	3,600	...	...	534	...	22,854	26,988	120 7 8	16 1 2
Do.	Apprentices Home, Byculla ...	1	18	18	16	1,181	...	...	1,927	...	1,074	4,182	232 5 4	65 9 9
Poona	Free Church Orphange ...	1	17	12	11	200	...	...	...	...	501	701	58 6 8	16 10 8
Do.	Industrial School, Sirúr ...	1	42	42	40	840	...	...	...	...	1,280	2,120	50 7 7	11 6 10
Do.	Panch Haud Mission School...	1	11	Not Supplied.		300	...	...	...	...	...	300	.....	.....
Do.	Kirkee Factory...	1	1	1	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	120	120 0 0	120 0 0
Sholápur ...	Robertson School, Pandharpur	1	65	54	40	464	...	1,109	...	...	928	2,501	46 5 0	8 9 6
Surat	Industrial School, Surat ...	1	53	53	39	2,000	...	...	6	...	3,083	5,089	96 0 4	37 11 9
Karáchi... ...	Madrasa	1	(69)	(66)	(47)	977	...	...	...	...	...	977	14 12 10	14 2 10
	Native States.													
Sávantvádi ...	Industrial School, Sávantávdi.	1	12	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	0 5 9	.....
Bhuj	Industrial School, Bhúj ...	1	(74) 86	(82) 91	(50) 60	...	...	...	...	5,117	41	5,158	56 10 11	.....
	Total, Industrial Schools ...	13	773 (143)	743 (148)	641 (97)	39,845	...	1,109	2,467	5,117	61,349	1,09,887	123 5 3	44 11 6
	H.—Normal Schools (Men).													
	Government.													
Poona	Training College	1	188	161	137	15,378	4,256	...	...	...	...	19,634	121 15 2	95 8 2
Ahmedabad ...	Do.	1	136	146	132	7,726	5,018	...	6	...	...	12,750	87 5 11	52 14 8
Dhárwár ...	Do.	1	120	112	98	10,242	4,786	...	...	...	...	15,028	134 2 10	91 7 2
Hyderabad ...	Do.	1	39	26	25	3,587	1,812	...	...	...	...	5,399	207 10 6	137 15 5
	Aided.													
Ahmednagar ...	Normal School, Ahmednagar.	1	58	53	57	4,000	...	...	...	...	3,593	7,593	130 14 7	68 15 5
	Native States.													
Káthiáwár ...	Normal School, Rájkot ...	1	77	72	57	...	...	...	5	8,746	...	8,751	121 8 8	.....
Kolhápur ...	Do. Kolhápur ...	1	16	16	14	...	...	...	...	2,302	...	2,302	143 14 0	.....
	Total for Masters ...	7	634	591	520	40,933	15,872	...	11	11,048	3,593	71,457	126 14 6	69 4 2
	I.—Normal Schools (Women.)													
	Government.													
Poona	Training College	1	38	38	31	11,675	2,030	...	...	...	36	13,741	361 9 10	307 3 9
Ahmedabad ...	Do.	1	39	37	33	10,324	985	...	...	...	...	11,309	305 10 5	279 0 5
	Native States.													
Rájkot	Barton Training College, ...	1	18	11	9	...	...	...	...	5,006	478	5,484	498 8 9	.....
Kolhápur ...	Training College, ...	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	707	...	707	235 10 8	.....
	Total, Mistresses ...	4	98	89	75	21,999	3,015	...	...	5,713	514	31,241	351 0 4	247 2 11
	J.—Special Schools.													
	Government.													
Bombay... ...	Veterinary College	1	69	64	46	20,350	...	...	800	...	...	21,150	330 7 6	317 15 6
Poona	Veterinary lectures	...	...	...	...	863	...	...	...	...	...	863	.....	.....
	Total, Special Schools ...	1	69	64	46	21,213	...	...	800	...	...	22,013	343 15 3	331 7 3
	Grand Total ...	60	2,278 (1,781)	2,227 (1,626)	1,827 (1,294)	2,03,856	19,404	1,984	10,129	22,178	73,733	3,31,284	85 15 8	52 14 6

APPENDIX B.

Grant Medical College.

Tabular Statement of Lectures delivered from November 1885 to September 1886.

Winter Session.

		Lectures due.	Lectures delivered. November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March and April 1886.	Total.	Remarks.
Dr. H. Cook	Professor of Medicine	70	14	13	14	16	15	72	
Dr. A. N. Hojel (transferred to E. G. Hospital). Dr. G. Waters (acting)	Do. Physiology ...	70	17	14	19	16	17	83	
Dr. I. B. Lyon	Do. Chemistry ..	70	15	17	19	21	21	93	
Dr. W. Gray (on leave) ... ... Dr. G. Bainbridge (acting) ...	Do. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	70	13	16	17	15	18	79	
Dr. G. A. Maconachie	Do. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.	30	3	4	7	8	7	29	
	Do. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	25	8	6	4	4	2	24	
Dr. J. Arnott	Do. Midwifery ...	60	7	9	12	10	10	48	Completed in the Summer Session.
Dr. W. K. Hatch	Do. Anatomy ...	70	16	13	15	12	17	73	
Dr. R. Baker	Do. Therapeutics ...	Not fixed	...	6	5	4	4	19	
Dr. A. M. Kunte	Demonstrator of Anatomy ..	Do.	12	17	16	20	11	76	

Summer Session.

		Lectures due.	Lectures delivered. June 1886.	July 1886.	August and September 1886.	Total.	Remarks.
Dr. H. Cook (on leave)	Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine .	1 weekly.	2	5	2	9	
Dr. H. V. Carter (acting)	Do. Hygiene	20	5	13	9	27	
Dr. A. N. Hojel (transferred to E.G. Hospital). Dr. G. Waters (acting)	Do. Physiology	3 months.	2	5	5	12	
Dr. I. B. Lyon (on leave)	Do. Practical Chemistry ..	3 months.	10	16	15	41	
Dr. A. Mine (acting)	Do. Medical Jurisprudence ...	50	12	21	24	57	
Dr. W. Gray	Do. Operative Surgery	25	6	9	11	26	
Dr. J. Arnott (transferred to G. T. Hospital). Dr. D. N. Parakh (acting)	Do. Midwifery	60	9	14	9	32	Remained from Winter Session.
Dr. G. Waters (Acting Professor of Physiology). Dr. R. Manser (acting)	Do. Pathology	30	7	21	13	32	
Dr. R. Manser (Acting Professor of Pathology). Dr. R. Baker (acting)	Do. Materia Medica	60	14	25	21	60	
Dr. D. MacDonald	Do. Practical Histology and Physiology.	2 weekly.	3	6	6	15	
	Do. Botany	30	8	20	18	46	

H. V. CARTER, M.D.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the District Local Boards.

Collectorates.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1886.	Receipts. Provincial Grant.	Cess.	Fees.	Municipal Grant.	Miscellaneous.	Total including opening Balance.	Expenditure. Expenditure on District Board Schools including Aided Schools.	Town share of cess made over to Municipalities in separate charge of Schools.	Extra Grant to Municipalities in separate charge of Schools.	Total.	*Closing Balance on 31st March 1887.	Number of Schools on the Local Boards Budgets on 31st March 1887.	Number of Pupils in Local Boards Schools on 31st March 1887.	Increase of Local Boards Schools during the year.	Increase of Pupils in Local Boards Schools during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Central Division.																
Bombay	9,300	16,000	...	21,347	22,500	601	69,748	63,637	...	...	63,637	6,111	63	6,316	4	299
Poona	6,325	25,123	30,915	6,037	...	1,757	70,157	50,520	...	1,537	52,057	18,100	252	10,445	6	81
Sholápur	29,877	15,459	23,434	4,980	...	1,801	75,551	37,362	...	370	37,732	37,819	198	8,075	7	498
Thána	26,332	24,271	25,283	5,205	51	7,064	88,206	42,485	397	3,943	46,825	41,381	171	8,675	27	629
Kolába	7,939	15,078	20,823	3,294	...	1,005	48,139	29,711	...	3,365	33,076	15,063	129	6,604	29	1,500
Satára	30,022	26,432	43,234	7,684	150	3,119	1,10,641	66,332	...	6,769	73,102	37,539	223	12,341	12	1,093
Ratnágiri	6,704	37,834	20,787	5,560	...	37,082	1,07,967	82,314	75	1,575	82,464	25,503	166	12,366	23	1,621
Total ...	1,16,499	1,60,197	1,64,476	54,107	22,701	52,429	5,70,409	3,70,862	472	17,559	3,88,893	1,81,516	1,202	64,822	108	5,721
North-East Division.																
Khándesh	5,224	28,346	80,683	8,403	573	2,105	1,25,334	87,022	...	7,043	94,065	31,269	372	16,469	1	542
Ahmednagar ...	19,235	24,912	40,225	6,744	...	203	91,319	57,570	...	301	57,871	33,448	258	11,204	17	1,159
Násik	19,320	23,970	39,539	5,588	...	737	89,154	57,791	...	...	57,791	31,363	239	10,284	4	661
Total ..	43,779	77,228	1,60,447	20,735	573	3,045	3,05,807	2,02,383	...	7,344	2,09,727	96,080	869	37,956	20	2,362
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad	25,220	21,336	39,887	5,566	...	2,028	94,037	62,592	922	3,875	67,389	26,648	185	10,860	16	453
Kaira	27,376	13,000	53,433	8,610	...	766	1,03,185	75,830	940	1,001	77,771	25,414	217	16,937	8	756
Panch Mahále	5,324	12,800	8,475	1,428	...	1,048	29,075	19,584	...	...	19,584	9,491	92	3,894	17	354
Broach	23,354	2,560	46,373	4,496	...	930	77,713	67,481	597	1,564	69,642	8,071	243	12,033	27	1,174
Surat	11,458	19,221	54,808	6,150	...	1,522	93,459	74,215	447	876	75,538	17,921	281	14,471	36	-256
Total ...	92,732	68,917	2,02,976	26,250	...	6,594	3,97,469	2,99,702	2,906	7,316	3,09,924	87,545	1,018	58,195	104	2,481
Southern Division.																
Belgaum	3,249	21,166	39,720	10,005	...	4,307	78,447	65,893	...	1,959	67,852	10,595	212	14,878	-1	-1,338
Dhárwár	5,836	25,392	60,869	14,073	...	3,998	1,10,168	93,761	...	...	93,761	16,407	356	20,404	-8	-4,541
Bijápur	19,309	18,263	35,590	7,218	...	897	81,277	63,155	...	1,335	64,490	16,787	255	10,934	3	-335
Kánara	1,252	14,241	19,377	5,123	...	1,241	41,234	36,768	501	1,125	38,394	2,840	154	9,505	-2	-737
Total ...	29,646	79,062	1,55,556	36,419	...	10,443	3,11,126	2,59,577	501	4,419	2,64,497	46,629	977	55,721	-8	-6,951
Sind.																
Karachi	18,142	6,200	18,510	...	120	153	43,125	20,890	...	878	21,768	21,357	46	1,653	4	50
Hyderabad	2,390	5,900	34,837	121	100	4,513	47,861	33,088	...	1,944	35,032	12,829	78	2,998	18	376
Thar and Párkar ...	1,396	2,918	5,244	...	75	16	9,649	5,113	...	...	5,113	4,536	12	947	4	259
Shikárpur ...	32,070	4,164	50,151	...	481	389	87,255	59,771	...	5,910	65,681	21,574	93	4,115	5	-52
Upper Sind Frontier ...	24,231	2,135	13,410	...	...	754	40,530	9,634	...	...	9,634	30,896	16	593	-	-54
Total ...	78,229	21,317	1,22,152	121	776	5,825	2,28,420	1,28,496	...	8,732	1,37,228	91,192	245	10,306	30	579
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,60,885	4,06,721	8,05,607	1,37,632	24,050	78,326	18,13,231	12,61,020	3,879	45,370	13,10,269	5,02,962	4,311	2,27,000	254	4,192

* The Expenditure on buildings is to be adjusted against this balance.

Remarks of Presidents of Local Boards on the Annual Reports of the Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Poona.—(W. Lee-Warner, Esq. C. S.).—In his remarks for last year Mr. East expressed the hope that Municipal schools outside the Poona City would for a long time be practically managed by the Department, whilst he regarded the transfer of the Poona Municipal schools to the Municipality as an experiment which should be watched. The report now submitted confirms the opinion then recorded, but it is as yet too early to pass sentence on the success of the experiment. The attendance in the Municipal Board schools of Poona has shown a decrease of 197 children, or of 167 in Primary boys' schools, but on the other hand the salaries of the masters have been increased and additions have been made to school furniture. Mr. Nene significantly remarks that in regard to the District Municipal Board Schools the advice of the Departmental officers is followed. "All these schools, *therefore*, generally continue to be well managed and attended." The slight increase in the attendance in Municipal Board schools from 4,362 to 4,409 is, therefore, due to a moderate improvement in the schools outside Poona. There is a decrease in the 2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and in the upper Primary girls' schools, but an increase in upper Primary boys'. On the other hand in 42 aided indigenous schools within Municipal limits there were 2,419 children against 1,403 in the previous year. Cultivators attending the Board schools show a falling off, while labourers' and artisans' children show an increase, and offer some promise of material on which a scheme of technical education might be grafted. It is to be regretted that the report is silent as to whether the rules of management laid down by Government have worked smoothly, and no reference whatever is made to the proper distribution of free students. Too hasty opinions must not be expressed on the success of self-government in regard to schools, but it is well to hold up before the Boards the programme which Mr. Chatfield sketched in his letter to Government, No. 5589, dated December 20th, 1883, in which he estimated a school for every 1,000 of the population as one way of calculating the work before the Municipalities. This report shows that 54 schools at present supply the wants of 99,622 persons resident in Poona City.

2. 'Nor can private effort be exclusively relied on to fill up the void in the Municipal Board school area. The policy of aiding indigenous schools is undoubtedly in the right direction, but so long as the grants earned for the 2,419 scholars registered in the year were only Rs. 1,465, the value of these indigenous schools must not be too highly estimated and Mr. Nene reports that the Municipal Boards do "not help these schools in any way." Outside the aided agency there is still an outer ring of private effort represented by 42 indigenous schools in Municipal limits with 1,369 pupils. It is clear that if the honourable task assigned to the Municipalities is to be overtaken, an extension of Board schools must be the first effort, and as the Poona Board has now increased the pay of its masters and well furnished its schools, a considerable increase of school attendance should be looked for in the current year. I hope that in future reports the Deputy Educational Inspector will record for the Municipal area the number of applications for new schools, as he has done in part XXIII. in regard to the rural area, and be able to notice a large increase in the attendance in Board schools instead of the decrease reported in the Poona City for the last year.

3. Omitting the State of Bhor, which I observe still maintains its position as the most neglected Native territory in the Presidency, there were 14,854 scholars in public schools with which this report deals as against 14,726 in the previous year. To these must be added 3,019 in aided and assisted indigenous schools against 1,758 in the previous year. Omitting the Sanskrit and Police and Jail schools, there were, therefore, 17,873 scholars in the year against 16,484 in the previous year. The population being 901,828 and the school-going proportion being taken at 15 per cent., there were 135,274 children who ought to have been at school as against 17,873 who were actually so. Again out of 1,180 towns and villages only 282 were supplied with schools, and now that Government are insisting upon higher educational qualifications from village officers the importance of extending school accommodation is more than ever felt. Mr. Nene recommends the transfer of the Pimpra night school, and he generally attributes to the revisions of the year an unsettling influence. I notice in Mr. East's notes of his tour the following remarks. Of the Koregaon school he writes that it is "very badly attended and may have to be removed." At Sirur he observes that "the school is in a disgraceful state," whilst he speaks highly of Mr. Winsor's Industrial School. The Dalaj School is noted as in a wretched condition, and "should be removed unless the people will contribute more." The accommodation at Lonávli is described as "wretched," and at Bhangarwádi as "ruinous and unsafe." In fact it is clear that Mr. East thought the rural school accommodation generally very defective, and out of 248 schools reported on by Mr. Nene only 40 are housed in public school-buildings, 8 in old Government buildings, 11 in hired houses, and the rest in any available Chávdi, Dharmshálla or private room.

4. On the important subject of assistance the Deputy Educational Inspector acknowledges the help received from revenue officers, but of the School Committees, from which so much was expected by Lord Ripon's Government, he writes "the members are generally apathetic and do not realise the expectations formed of them." Mr. Nene, whose large experience makes his opinion valuable, however, expects better results in the future, and I agree with him. The change must, however, be gradual and can only be brought about by the slow process of a wider diffusion of education, a larger sympathy between all classes of

the community, and the cordial co-operation of private gentlemen with the Government officials.

5. Mr. Nene calls attention to the neglect of the education of minors, and I entirely agree with him in regretting the circumstances reported by him. I observe, however, that Mr. East referred to this on a previous occasion, and I presume that the Director of Public Instruction will call the attention of Government to the matter in connection with their Resolution on the education of Chiefs and minors of good family.

6. Of the progress of female education the report speaks despondingly. "It has not been found possible," writes the Deputy Educational Inspector, "to secure attendance of girls in schools beyond their marriage age, and even in schools taught by female teachers this rule has not been deviated from." Government have expended liberal sums of money on female education in Poona, and have entrusted girls' schools to local committees in the hope that such confidence in institutions so managed would be inspired as to remove the prejudices entertained by native society against the education of grown up girls. It is, therefore, disappointing to read the opinion formed by an experienced officer like Mr. Nene who has at heart the spread of education. Mr. Nene thinks that the employment of female teachers is immaterial, and his opinion, which I can hardly share, is entitled to great weight. I have myself always doubted the expediency of handing over female education to the local boards, but the results of a single year can hardly decide the point.

7. On the whole, the report of the year is not so satisfactory as could be wished either in regard to quantity or the quality of educational results. The year was one of general prosperity, and so soon after the apparent outburst of enthusiasm at the large measures undertaken to entrust the people of India with the management of their schools, it is a matter for regret that Mr. Nene should have to plead for patience in the improvement which was expected.

It is, however, clear that the Departmental officers have worked well, and this district is fortunate in securing the services of so able a Deputy Inspector as Mr. Nene.

Sholápur.—(*W. Allen, Esq., C. S.*).—It is satisfactory to observe that though the Sub-Division is educationally backward there is appreciable progress going on. The proportion of agriculturists in District Board schools seems to me to be unfortunately small and the state of ignorance of the low castes is deplorable. With a Deputy Educational Inspector who is evidently in thorough earnest as regards the alteration of this state of things and who presses the matter on the masters and people, in season and out of season, there is good hope of improvement. Undismayed persistence in a necessary work always finally gains its object. As regards the lower castes there is much prejudice to be overcome not only on the part of the people but on the part also of the masters who in most districts are as much opposed to their education as are higher caste outsiders. I am sorry that a Musalmán should have been appointed to teach the only low caste school in the district, for 2 reasons, one because Musalmáns have, as a rule, but little aptitude for teaching, and the other because the appointment looks as if low caste children were such parials that no Hindu master could be expected to teach them. I should be sorry to see the school broken up and should prefer to have it taught by a more suitable master.

2. Outside Municipalities female education may be almost said to be non-existent, and it is in a backward state even there, compared with other places, both as regards numbers and progress.

Sátára.—(*G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C. S.*).—It is unfortunately true that the cultivating classes are slow to send their children even to primary schools, and hence there is comparatively small attendance in many large and populous villages.

2. There are very few girls' schools. The Acting Collector visited them all, and did not consider their condition satisfactory. There seems to be, in most cases, a few show girls, and the rest know nothing or next to nothing. There is probably no strong demand for female education, the people generally being backward.

3. The Bhor State has very few schools, and the number of scholars in proportion to population is exceedingly small, much smaller than is the case in Phaltan and other States. The Acting Collector considers these facts far from creditable to the Pant Sachiv's administration. His special attention was lately called to the subject by Government, and it is hoped some improvement may take place.

4. The district is particularly deficient in suitable school buildings, as compared with others in which the undersigned has served, but this is his first experience in the Central Division. He understands this circumstance, as well as the general inferiority of the primary schools, which he has noticed while on tour, to be due to want of funds. He would build none but pucka school-houses, as it is better to hire or make use of temples than to build kutcha ones. He considers this use of Chávdis for school purposes objectionable, and would provide proper accommodation first in those villages where such use is forced on the Department.

5. Very few schools seem to have been examined in company with Revenue officers, but this was not the fault of the Deputy Inspector. His Assistant omitted to make any effort to carry out Government orders on this head.

Násik (W. Woodward, Esq., C. S.)—Educational progress during the year has been marked in an increase of 4 schools and 661 scholars. The percentage of attendance is more favourable than that of the preceding year. The inspection has been thorough.

2. I am glad to see that Modi is in a measure taking the place of Bálbodh and that a more practical education is being promoted. Schools appear to be established wherever wanted and in many places where as far as I can judge they were neither desired nor deserved. Experience is always a costly purchase, but it is doubtful whether the policy of maintaining schools in out-of-the-way localities at the expense of more popular institutions in more enlightened parts and with the view presumably of obliging the illiterate and unappreciative Kunbi to recognise the blessings offered him, is one that should be encouraged either on principle or on grounds of economy.

3. I am pleased to be assured by Mr. Limaye (para. 25) that School Committees are doing their duty. I fear I was unlucky in my visits, for, excepting in the larger towns and villages, I found School Committees very sleepy and had in several instances to threaten the closure of schools unless greater vigilance were exhibited by the Committee in raising the number of attendance to the required numerical standard.

4. I visited during my tour 43 Local Board schools and would merely ask a reference to last year's remarks regarding them.

5. I consider the Municipal Boards have assumed their new duties with praiseworthy energy and intelligence, and are proving themselves fully alive to the responsible trust now committed to their charge. I have no fear whatever that education will not thrive under their care and management.

Ahmednagar (G. Waddington, Esq., C. S.) Para. 5—The number of schools examined (excluding Hindustáni schools) is 360 in all. The examination of this large number of schools scattered over an area of 6,666 square miles cannot as I remarked last year, possibly be effectually carried out by the Deputy Educational Inspector and one Assistant, and a second Assistant should be provided if possible.

2. In my remarks on the last year's report I have already given my opinion that the re-admission fee should be permanently abolished.

3. I hardly understand the statement that the English teaching in the school to which only this para. refers is paid for partly from Local Funds and partly from fees. In the course of a recent correspondence the Educational Inspector ruled that Local Funds are not to be devoted to anything but primary education which does not include English tuition.

4. The increase in the number of attendance of children of the agriculturists is very satisfactory.

5. The attendance of the girls' school at Bhingár is very poor and the school should, I think, be closed, thus relieving the municipality of the unnecessary expenditure which they can ill afford.

6. The educational authorities are themselves to blame to a great extent for the works not being completed as although there was a meeting in November 1885 to consider the Local Fund Budget for 1886-87 the Educational Inspector's projects were incomplete as there were no proper plans or estimates and consequently the proposals could not be considered by the District Local Fund Board till their meeting in September 1886, thus leaving only six months in which to carry out the works. At the same time it is not clear why, as would seem from the Deputy Educational Inspector's remarks to be the case, the Táluka Local Fund Board took no steps to carry out any of the works; this matter will be enquired into.

7. From my personal inspection of schools during my tour I am of opinion that primary education is as a rule valued by the people and that generally speaking the attendance in the schools is pretty regular.

Khándesh.—(H. R. Cooke, Esq., C. S.).—The principal statistics relating to Education are given below :—

Year.	Schools.				Number of Scholarships.	Number of new School-houses erected.
	Secondary.		Primary.			
	Number.	Scholars.	Number.	Scholars.		
1885-86...	18	650	428	22,015	18	4
1886-87...	17	612	431	22,745	22	4

2. Schools situated within the limits of municipalities have been included in this statement. There has been a net increase of 2 schools this year. Excepting in the towns and a few large villages, mostly municipal, education does not prosper in this district. There is of course much apathy on the part of the ordinary agriculturists and still more on the part of the Bhils and so-called wild tribes, but I cannot help thinking much of the lifelessness is due to the lack of supervision, zeal and teaching power in the Department. I have personally visited 60 schools since my arrival in the district (my predecessor visited 92), so that I am not bringing this charge without some experience."

3. It has always been my experience that the agriculturist is very sharp in judging whether a thing pays or no, and if he finds that at school his boy will receive personal attention and really be taught he will probably send him to school, but if, on the other hand, he sees a poor feeble master, barely able to do more than read and write himself, making in a spiritless way a show of teaching some 20 to 30 boys or more 3 or 4 different standards, he concludes his boy will be more useful to him in the field, and I think this is the case more or less everywhere and perhaps especially in Khándesh where supervision (I presume from the size of the Collectorate) is strikingly lax.

In Khándesh there are altogether, including municipal, 827 masters. Of them no less than 573 receive less than Rs. 10 per mensem salary. Again 476 out of the 827 are unpassed and untrained men. To supervise this large poorly paid and ignorant staff distributed over an area of close on 10,000 square miles there is a Deputy and 2 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors.

4. The large majority of masters have no object in life but to do as little for their pittance as is compatible with being allowed to hang on in the Department.

5. What can be expected of such an educational staff? The only remedies I can suggest are (1) larger payment for results and (2) concentration combined with higher teaching standard. The head-master of a central thoroughly efficient school might control a system of branch schools within a certain radius. I notice the average proficiency and capitation allowance for the year is Rs. 4-14-0, but there is no information as to the number of masters to whom an allowance is made. Some of the schools, however, in the municipal towns especially and in other towns and large villages, are a pleasure to visit, and much good work is being done and is appreciated. I am of opinion that much good has resulted from giving over these schools to Municipalities and believe almost everywhere the municipal School Boards take a very considerable and intelligent interest in their schools. I would only deprecate any difficulty being placed in the way of their changing a master whom they wish on reasonable grounds to be rid of. The few girl schools, 9 in all I believe, languish. Those at Dhulia, Parola and Shirpur seem to be the best. Of these 2 are new this year.

6. The Hindustani classes and schools are usually disappointing. There are not many of them. I am no advocate of these special institutions and believe any Musalman boy can be taught Urdu privately if he desire it. There are very few night schools nor do I think them desirable.

7. There are always numerous applications for new schools. I am afraid this is not always indicative of an increasing desire for education. There are always 2 or 3 persons in every village desirous of education, and as they are usually leading men, the villagers will follow them. Large promises of attendance are made which are rarely if ever carried out or insisted upon after the first few months.

8. The Assistant and Deputy Collectors have visited a large number of schools (in all 224) and usually express themselves satisfied with the attention which their suggestions and remarks meet with from the Educational authorities. The Local Boards do not as a rule interest themselves much in education. Efforts must be made to induce them to do so. It is impossible to differentiate the amount of interest shown by different Boards and different members in this large district and in a report of this kind. I can only mention that Ráo Bahádur Govindráo Rámchandra Garud of Dhulia is most interested in all matters pertaining to education and has shown his interest from time to time by generous donations for scholarships and prizes.

Ahmedabad (*G. B. Reid, Esq., C S.*)—The working of the Educational Department in the year under report appears to have been successful. There was an increase of 16 schools and 469 scholars. The average attendance has also improved. The percentage of the boys passed to those presented for the examination was also higher than in the preceding year. Due attention was paid to gymnastics and to the formation of gardens.

2. The large falling off in the number of scholars attending the 2 Police schools is to be regretted. As usual the result of the examination of these schools was unsatisfactory, and the Collector thinks that very strict and constant supervision on the part of the Educational Department is necessary to keep them in an efficient state.

3. The falling off in the percentage of the girls passed to those presented for the examinations is disappointing. The Deputy Educational Inspector has given no reason for it.

4. The fact that of the scholars attending the schools over ¾ths are sons of rate-payers, shows that they (the rate-payers) fully appreciate the benefits of education.

5. The Parántij Municipality deserves credit for opening an Anglo-Vernacular School in honour of the Jubilee. It is to be regretted that the Municipalities are not prompt in distributing prizes soon after the examinations. The Ahmedabad, Dholka and Modása Municipalities will be called upon to explain why they have not yet distributed prizes.

6. The undersigned is glad to observe that young Tálukdárs and Mahomedans are beginning to avail themselves of the benefits of the schools. The Assistant and District Deputy Collectors were present at the examinations of some of the schools, in accordance with the standing orders of Government on the subject.

7. The Deputy Educational Inspector seems to have worked hard. The assistance he requires for the next year's examinations should if possible be given without incurring extra expenses. This, however, is a question for the Educational Department to decide.

Kaira (*J. K. Spence, Esq., C. S.*)—The undersigned has in previous years stated his opinion that the figures of average daily attendance are not very reliable, and he has had no reason to change that opinion while he has been in the Kaira District. There is always a much larger attendance than the average if a district officer is known to be coming and a much smaller one if he comes in unexpectedly from a distance, and boys who attend for very short periods are entered as present for the day. Putting this opinion on one side the figures show that the indigenous schools have a better average attendance than the Local Board schools, whereas in municipal towns this is not the case. It is also discouraging to note that the very highest average attendance is 76 per cent., showing that very nearly one-fourth of the boys stay away every day. The success of indigenous schools is most gratifying, and the undersigned is of opinion that it would be a good thing if these schools could gradually replace the Local Board and Municipal institutions.

2. The results of instruction seem to have been on the whole very fair, but it is very curious to note that there should have been an increase in the number passed in every standard except the IV. (the decrease in the 1st standard being nominal). It would appear that boys had been admitted into the standard who were hardly fit for it.

3. *Primary Girls' Schools.*—The undersigned has always held an opinion that these schools are more or less make-believes. They generally owe their existence to some Government official of advanced views or some pushing townsman who wishes to bring himself forward. In the first case when the Government official is transferred the school generally languishes. On examining the registers the undersigned has generally found that very few girls stay for a year in the school, but in this district he is bound to say that he has found an improvement, and though very very few girls really make any advance in education perhaps some good may eventually result.

4. *Urdu Schools* the undersigned considers might with advantage be abolished. The Mahomedan community itself shows that it prefers instruction in the ordinary vernacular.

5. *Municipal Schools.*—The undersigned has grave reason to doubt whether the handing over of schools within municipal limits to the charge of the Municipalities will be found to be a success. These bodies will attempt to do things on principles of economy which will result in deterioration. Explanations will be called for from the Kapadvanj, Nadiád, Mehmadabad, and Kaira Municipalities regarding the way the schools are managed.

Panch Maháls (*J. M. Campbell, Esq., C. S.*)—The year's increase of 17 schools and 354 pupils is creditable to the department. It is worthy of remark that the Dabgar or leather-jar-workers' school opened this year at Jhálod is attended by 27 pupils (24 boys and 3 girls). The increase of 23 pupils in the English school at Godhra show satisfactory appreciation on the part of the people. It is hoped that before long the school will teach up to the Matriculation standard.

No cause has been shown for the decrease of 30 pupils in the Police schools of Godhra and Dohad. The Superintendent of Police will be requested to give this subject his special attention.

There is a slight increase in the average daily attendance, the ratio rising from 0·73 in 1885-86 to 0·74 in 1886-87.

The free list appears satisfactory. Among Hindus 20·38 of every 85·72 or less than a fourth are on the free list; among Mahomedans 2·45 of every 6·02 or more than one-third; and among aborigines 7·07 of every 8·26 or nearly seven-eighths.

Of every 100 pupils 13·23 are Brahmins and of the Brahmins only 1·69 are on the free list. Of every 100 pupils 15·73 belong to the trading classes; only 0·45 of them are free. The proportion of free pupils from the cultivating Hindu classes including Kolis is above one-third; or nearly the same as that of the Mahomedans.

The result of the examination is creditable. In the Local Fund schools outof 1,792 pupils in Standard I. 439 passed in multiplication tables, 448 in Bárákhadis, 442 in reading and 411 in all heads; in Standard II. 239 passed in arithmetic, 272 in reading, 309 in

writing, 215 in geography, and 210 in all heads; in Standard III. 147 passed in arithmetic 242 in reading, 241 in writing, 257 in geography, and 124 in all heads; in Standard VI. 37 passed in arithmetic, 43 in reading, 48 in writing, 44 in history and geography and 31 in all heads.

The increase of 362 in the number of cess-payers seems due to the steady spread of cultivation. There is a corresponding increase of 314 agricultural pupils attending the schools.

The suggestion to start a municipal boarding-house at Godhra for outside pupils is worthy of consideration. The matter will be laid before the Municipal Board, but their funds are so scanty that to succeed the boarding-house must be nearly if not quite self-supporting. The discouraging result of last year's Public Service Examination, only ten passing of 104 candidates, is attributed to the difficulty of the arithmetic paper.

The Jubilee Committee has set apart Rs. 300 for a gymnasium. The matter is receiving attention. It is hoped that suitable arrangements will be made by Mr. Himatlal Dhirajram, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Godhra.

The undersigned regrets the transfer of Ráo Sáheb Madhavlal Harilal Desai, B.A., the Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Maháls and Rewa Kántha. The spread of education during the past nine years has been in great measure due to Mr. Desai's able and painstaking discharge of his duties.

Belgaum (*J. F. Muir, Esq., C. S.*)—"The Educational Deputy Inspector's annual report has been circulated to the English-knowing members of the District Local Board. No member has made any remarks.

"2. (*Section 4*).—*The total number of schools* appears to be as follows:—

Schools.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
Local Board	213	212	—1
Municipal	26	28	†2
Aided	72	78	†6
Total ...	311	318	†7

The number of scholars has fallen off considerably. This appears mainly due to the closing of a number of night schools and the more rigid application of the absentee rule.

"3. (*Section 12*).—Education among the *depressed castes* continues to make satisfactory progress.

"4. (*Section 13*).—Of last year's 72 *night classes* only 33 remain. I noted last year of their 'satisfactory progress' and that 'they meet a want much felt;' 39 of them, however, had, for want of funds, to be closed during the year.

"5. (*Section 14*).—*Municipal Schools.*—The School Committees have everywhere taken a creditable interest in those schools.

"6. (*Section 17*).—I explained, in my last year's note, how and why I had required the *village officers* to visit their schools monthly. I have assured myself that my orders have been given effect to during the year. The village officers now interest themselves—or at least make a show of interesting themselves—in the village school. In a number of cases, too, that have come to my notice, their example has been followed by others of the School Panch.

"7. (*Section 19*).—This further demonstrates what I stated last year—*Musalmáns* in this district are in no way behind other castes in the matter of availing themselves of the educational opportunities, offered to the public. They are, however, exceptionally treated; they pay lower fees than other castes. The District Local Board now has it under consideration to do away with these privileges and place Musalmáns on the same footing as other castes.

"8 (*Section 20*) *Primary Education of Girls.*—I am in a position fully to endorse Mr. Giles' experience.* The boards in this district do 'exhibit unusual consideration towards Girls' Schools.' One instance of this I may cite. The Athni Municipality has voted Rs. 100; the interest is to provide annual 'Queen Empress Book Prizes' for their girls' school.

* *See* page 76—Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1885-86.

"9 (*Section 21*) *Teachers of Girls' Schools.*—The Deputy has done his best to procure suitable teachers. He has effected a considerable improvement. The entertainment of women as teachers, and failing them, of old men, cannot fail to make these schools more popular. Professionals too are, in a number of cases, now engaged to teach plain sewing; this is as it should be.

"10 (*Section 24*).—It is satisfactory to note the spread of education among *the Lingáits*—the great mass of the people. In connection with this I may here notice the enlightened conduct of 14 Lingáit tradesmen of Athni. To encourage higher education among the youths of their caste, these men have arranged for the grant of three 'Queen-Empress Jubilee medals', to be awarded to the Lingáits who may first take certain University degrees. Government accepted the endowment* with thanks—Government Resolution (Educational) No. 463, dated 22nd March 1887.

*Rs 1,000.

"11. I may notice here too, that, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, one form of demonstration of rejoicing was the feasting of school-children. The children were given sweetmeats, clothes and books. Such fêtes were given, and that spontaneously, in the towns and all the larger villages.

"12 (*Section 30*).—I noticed during the year a great improvement in the matter of regularity in the holding of examinations;—*e.i.* as a rule after periods of twelve months and not at shorter or longer intervals—a matter that intimately affects the steady progress of the various classes.

"13. The Deputy and his assistants have worked well; their examinations have been carefully conducted. Still, in the work of the latter, obviously important points are sometimes overlooked. For instance, the Nágnur (Gokák Táluka) Examination—46 out of 72 scholars were in the beginners' class; one at least of these had been in the school for *two and a half years*. So at Handigund 27 out of the 43 boys were below standard. Such exceptional backwardness in scholarship ought, of course, to have there and then been carefully enquired into and fully explained and commented on in the examination memorandum. The matter had not, apparently, attracted notice; it certainly was not alluded to in the examination memorandum recorded in the visitors' books.

"14. The action of the District Local Board and the various Municipalities is seriously crippled for want of funds. On this account half of the night classes, as noted above, have been closed; numerous applications for new schools have been refused; the teaching staff is, in many schools, numerically below what is required; the pay of the masters is less* than it ought to be; additional accommodation is in many places urgently required; and so forth. Funds are not forthcoming; and, under the present system, it is practically impossible to extend education to any great extent—under the present system, that is, if the Board, &c., continue to support their schools directly. But were the system changed, were schools to be 'aided' rather than supported directly, there is ample scope for the further extension of education. The judicious fostering of private enterprise, in place of direct support, must be the means adopted even in the immediate future—if education is to spread to any considerable extent."

* Especially is this so in the case of assistants, some 200 of whom receive only Rs. 5 a month. The lowest paid revenue peon receives Rs. 6 a month!

North Kánara (C. Blathwayt, Esq., C. S.).—The additional grant of Rs. 200 for the Amadhulli School was given from the Unforeseen Minor Works' Grant in the Educational Local Fund Budget.

It is not clear what is meant by "8 bad schools were transferred to places where they were needed."

The statement, that the Shanbogs go to their villages whenever the Collector or the Assistant Collector is expected there, is incorrect. The order is still in force that they should reside within their charges, which in most cases, and particularly above Gháts, consist of several villages, and their movements are watched by the Assistant Collectors to whom they submit monthly diaries. Too rigid a rule cannot be laid down that the Shanbogs should invariably attend the Deputy Educational Inspector in his inspection of village schools, as such a course would sometimes be detrimental to their other more important work.

The real cause for dissatisfaction among the masters, if it ever exists, is the smallness of the salary paid to them. I explained last year the difficulty of finding places of Shanbogs and Kulkarnis for untrained and trained school-masters. I may be able this year to appoint a few untrained masters as Shanbogs, but as regards the appointment of trained masters to Kárkunships, I cannot do this at present, as almost all the Kárkuns under Chief Constables have to be provided for.

Mr. Deshpande explains the slight decrease in attendance in primary schools to be caused by his striking off the names of boys whose attendance was very irregular.

Mr. Deshpande has worked well during the year.

Dhárwár (J. K. Spence Esq. C. S.)—The principal statistics relating to education are given below:—

	Secondary Schools.				Primary Schools.				Number of Scholarships in Secondary Schools.		Number of School-houses built.	
	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.		Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.					
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Departmental Schools.	2	2	611	435	2	* 2	256	* 265	17	17	...	...
Local Boards Schools.	11	7	213	142	353	349	24,732	20,262	...	...	5	7
Municipal Schools ...	3	5	60	233	45	47	5,466	5,073	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	14	884	810	400	398	30,454	25,600	17	17	5	7

*Includes one Training College with 120 scholars.

Under the head of secondary schools there was a decrease of 4 in the number of Local Boards schools and an increase of 2 in that of Municipal schools during the year under report, causing a slight decrease in the number of scholars.

Similarly there was a decrease of 4 in the number of primary schools managed by the Local Boards and an increase of 2 in that under the charge of the municipalities, but the decrease of 4,470 in the number of scholars in the schools under the control of the Local Boards is undoubtedly very large. The Deputy Educational Inspector has in his administration report given several reasons for this decrease such as the apathy of the school committees, bad harvest of early crops and winter fever, &c., but as the main cause he lays great stress on the enforcement of the "Ten days Rule" by which it is directed that all the names of those scholars who absent themselves for more than 10 days in a month must be struck off the register.

I am, however, strongly in favour of this rule. Ever since I have been in charge of a district I have upheld the theory that the returns were entirely misleading. Boys' names were entered on the register and retained for an indefinite time though they never attended. This was more especially the case with boys on the free list. In the same way the average attendance was always cooked. If a boy came in at any time he was entered as present. If a district officer visited a school unexpectedly at a long distance from his camp he almost invariably found the attendance much less than the average, a vigorous whip was made at once to collect boys, and some reason such as a marriage, some special field work, &c., was given as the cause of the bad attendance. On the contrary if an officer's coming was known nearly every boy was present. Under the old system masters were held responsible for small numbers and low average attendance and had every incentive to falsify returns. Any tendency to check this is good, and I would rather have 20,000 names on the registers if all attended than 40,000 if only 10,000 really attended. The fear now will be that masters will send in false returns showing more than 10 days' attendance but the immediate effect of the rule strikes me as having been salutary.

Popular contributions for school-houses are liberally forthcoming but are accepted only to the extent to which the Local Funds can supplement them. The state of education on the whole is satisfactory, and Mr. Ommanney in his report has mentioned that it is in his charge somewhat above the rural average of this Presidency. Credit is therefore due to the efficient supervision by Mr. S. R. Rodda, Deputy Educational Inspector, of whom Mr. Middleton spoke in the highest terms in the last year's report.

Duirng the year under report Mr. Ommanney, Acting Collector, personally inspected 55 schools.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Schools transferred to the Municipal Boards.

Towns.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON THE CONTRACT GRANT, i.e., ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL COST.													
	Number of Schools and Pupils.						Receipts.							
	Primary Schools.		Secondary Schools.		Total.									
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Fees.	Municipal Cess.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	Extra Grant of Cess from District Board.	Fixed Provincial Grants.	Total.	Expenditure on Schools.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2		3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4
CENTRAL DIVISION.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona.														
Bárámati	3	189	1	37	4	226	243	1	66	1,174	..	..	1,484	1,484
Poona	18	2,138	..	..	18	2,138	4,328	85	366	5,145	..	3,685	13,609	13,600
Indápur	1	132	1	15	2	147	208	2	..	385	..	267	860	860
Junnar	3	407	1	33	4	440	550	..	..	461	400	548	1,959	1,959
Khed	1	147	..	..	1	147	180	..	..	..	350	429	909	779
Alandi	2	91	..	..	2	91	69	12	137	27	..	257	504	504
Talegaon Dábháda	2	181	..	..	2	181	124	10	..	..	175	654	963	923
Lónavli	2	127	..	...	2	127	120	27	29	46	..	97	319	318
Sásvad	2	238	1	39	3	277	265	..	2	..	612	903	1,782	1,678
Jejuri	1	182	..	..	1	182	144	..	20	366	..	487	1,017	1,017
Ghodnadi	3	172	..	..	3	172	91	17	..	652	..	340	1,100	1,100
Poona Cantonment.	3	229	..	..	3	229	496	..	..	1,075	..	800	2,371	2,370
Total ..	41	4,233	4	124	45	4,357	6,766	154	620	9,333	1,537	8,467	26,877	26,601
Sholápur.														
Bársi	4	351	..	..	4	351	430	63	17	885	150	703	2,248	2,248
Karmála	2	286	1	44	3	330	335	6	3	80	175	985	1,593	1,593
Pandharpur	6	491	..	..	6	491	453	..	..	1,812	..	1,084	3,349	3,349
Sángola	1	60	..	..	1	60	48	80	..	330	45	252	755	755
Sholápur	10	1,069	..	..	10	1,069	1,161	..	..	1,515	..	3,632	6,308	6,308
Total ..	23	2,257	1	44	24	2,301	2,427	149	20	4,631	370	6,656	14,253	14,253
Sátára.														
Málcolmpeth	1	121	..	..	1	121	126	..	2	70	75	126	399	399
Karád	5	505	1	48	6	553	774	..	..	274	953	987	2,988	2,988
Rahimatpur	2	163	..	..	2	163	135	..	5	147	317	315	919	919
Máyni	1	71	..	..	1	71	79	..	..	18	200	140	443	443
Pusesávli	1	73	..	..	1	73	78	..	..	111	92	136	417	417
Vita	1	108	..	..	1	108	146	..	3	..	453	260	868	726
Mhasvad	1	127	..	..	1	127	160	..	3	148	114	195	620	620
Shinguápur	1	37	..	..	1	37	12	..	..	..	154	90	256	244
Sátára	11	1,640	..	..	11	1,640	2,248	..	..	..	1,614	1,949	5,811	5,072
Tásgaon	4	430	1	24	5	454	413	..	..	604	652	686	2,355	2,355
Wái	6	459	1	53	7	512	508	..	..	662	1,151	1,125	3,446	3,446
Ashta	3	320	..	..	3	320	274	..	..	816	702	524	1,816	1,816
Islámpur	2	241	1	11	3	252	327	..	..	374	292	382	1,375	1,375
Total ..	39	4,295	4	136	43	4,431	5,280	..	13	2,724	6,769	6,927	21,713	21,420
Ratnágiri.														
Chiplún	2	306	1	20	3	326	623	..	..	956	..	301	1,880	1,880
Dápoli	1	135	..	..	1	135	102	2	..	160	569	72	905	895
Rájápur	1	226	..	..	1	226	240	2	..	583	..	309	1,134	1,134
Ratnágiri	3	502	..	..	3	502	663	7	..	285	1,006	855	2,766	2,766
Vengurla	2	512	1	80	3	592	881	64	4	995	..	626	2,570	2,570
Total ..	9	1,681	2	100	11	1,781	2,509	75	4	2,929	1,575	2,163	9,255	9,245
Thána.														
Bassein	7	688	1	71	8	700	1,293	413	1	1,780	1,043	331	4,820	4,820
Bhiwndi	6	718	1	8	7	726	499	89	..	1,806	1,470	..	3,864	3,864
Kalyán	5	498	..	..	5	498	488	176	..	1,464	861	..	2,989	2,989
Máhim	2	442	1	10	3	452	467	307	..	1,202	..	..	1,976	1,976
Thána	5	685	1	13	6	698	1,012	854	236	2,422	569	..	5,093	5,093
Bándra	3	195	1	26	4	221	398	454	..	926	..	108	1,886	1,886
Kurla	2	98	..	..	2	98	46	222	..	175	..	..	443	443
Total ..	30	3,274	5	128	35	3,402	4,203	2,515	237	9,734	3,943	439	21,071	21,071
Kolába														
Alibág	2	315	..	..	2	315	400	79	5	757	620	434	2,295	2,295
Mahád	4	320	1	24	5	353	568	55	1	1,354	570	406	2,954	2,954
Panvel	4	385	1	34	5	419	733	353	3	315	625	793	2,822	2,822
Pen	4	354	1	38	5	392	1,025	385	1	117	750	466	2,744	2,744
Roha	3	307	..	..	3	307	364	156	..	262	620	667	2,069	2,069
Uran	3	219	1	6	4	225	349	233	..	502	180	260	1,574	1,574
Total ..	20	1,900	4	102	24	2,011	3,439	1,311	10	3,307	3,365	3,026	14,458	14,458
TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ..	162	17,640	20	634	182	18,283	24,624	4,204	904	32,658	17,569	27,678	1,07,627	1,07,048

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Towns.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON THE CONTRACT GRANT, *i.e.*, ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL COST.													
	Number of Schools and Pupils.						Receipts.							Expenditure on Schools.
	Primary Schools.		Secondary Schools.		Total.									
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Fees.	Municipal Cess.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	Extra Grant of Cess from District Boards.	Fixed Provincial Grants.	Total.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2		3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4
NORTH-EAST DIVISION							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khándesh.														
Amalner	2	222	1	27	3	249	239	...	9	482	520	640	1,940	1,940
Párola...	4	418	1	18	5	436	419	...	...	1,020	461	875	2,775	2,775
Varangaon	2	158	1	23	3	181	212	...	10	351	351	712	1,536	1,231
Bhusával	4	392	1	30	5	431	703	...	281	1,327	...	1,044	3,355	3,355
Chopda	4	339	1	14	5	353	305	...	...	684	707	1,456	3,152	2,602
Dhulia	6	715	...	...	6	715	686	...	...	2,364	...	1,349	4,399	4,399
Songir	2	149	...	...	2	149	121	...	...	236	162	330	849	848
Dharangaon...	6	553	1	20	7	573	544	...	...	1,008	580	1,073	3,205	3,205
Erandol	4	418	1	21	5	434	328	...	...	656	682	777	2,393	2,393
Jalgaon	5	417	1	28	6	445	540	...	...	1,922	...	1,253	3,715	3,715
Nandurbár	3	296	1	20	4	316	368	...	...	652	345	1,205	2,570	2,054
Bhadgaon	2	246	1	17	3	263	189	...	...	702	405	539	1,835	1,835
Sávada	4	363	1	30	5	393	122	...	...	1,403	478	1,600	3,603	2,917
Yával	4	481	1	40	5	521	477	...	...	480	792	1,546	3,295	2,633
Sháhada	2	183	1	16	3	199	275	...	...	497	311	941	2,024	1,621
Prakásha	1	126	...	...	1	126	98	...	...	113	295	288	894	663
Shirpur	2	375	1	14	3	389	369	...	...	641	380	1,048	2,438	1,968
Sindhkeda	1	108	...	...	1	108	49	...	...	193	272	471	985	783
Betávad	2	160	...	...	2	160	97	...	...	205	260	482	1,044	888
Taloda	1	198	...	...	1	198	174	...	...	346	192	576	1,288	1,041
Total ...	61	6,312	14	327	75	6,639	6,365	...	300	15,282	7,043	18,305	47,295	42,836
Ahmednagar.														
Ahmednagar	10	1,432	...	...	10	1,432	1,309	...	217	3,674	...	2,174	7,374	7,374
Sangmaner	4	393	1	35	5	428	378	...	...	1,290	...	1,469	3,127	2,450
Bhingár	2	146	...	...	2	160	146	...	...	384	100	329	959	959
Vámbori	2	129	...	...	2	129	77	...	...	307	201	422	1,007	833
Total ...	18	2,120	1	35	19	2,155	1,910	...	217	5,845	301	4,394	12,667	11,825
Násik.														
Násik	10	1,286	...	...	10	1,286	1,427	...	88	3,419	...	2,221	7,155	7,155
Málegaon	5	502	1	59	6	561	810	...	...	1,376	...	1,111	3,597	3,597
Yeola	6	596	1	61	7	657	938	...	...	2,785	...	1,399	5,848	5,848
Sinnar	4	305	1	22	5	327	372	...	...	792	...	636	1,800	1,800
Igatpuri	3	234	1	7	4	241	305	...	...	639	...	529	1,473	1,473
Trimbak	2	144	...	...	2	144	158	...	...	506	...	642	1,306	1,031
Total ...	30	3,067	4	149	34	3,216	3,810	...	88	10,017	...	6,538	21,179	20,904
TOTAL, NORTH-EAST DIVISION ...	109	11,409	19	511	128	12,010	12,085	...	605	31,144	7,344	29,963	81,141	75,565
NORTHERN DIVISION.														
Ahmedabad.														
Parántij	2	492	...	...	2	492	250	12	...	506	609	662	2,039	2,039
Modása	2	506	...	...	2	506	282	159	...	...	303	1,184	1,968	1,804
Ahmedabad	12	2,397	...	...	12	2,397	3,410	616	...	3,294	300	2,425	11,054	11,054
Dholka	5	626	...	...	5	626	319	4	...	...	843	1,790	2,956	2,704
Sánand	2	385	...	...	2	385	84	28	...	126	526	393	1,157	1,157
Dhandhuka	4	502	...	...	4	502	430	40	...	...	700	1,605	2,775	2,402
Viramgám	4	517	...	...	4	517	304	60	...	1,012	365	1,172	2,913	2,913
Gogha	1	154	...	...	1	154	130	3	...	27	169	404	742	742
Total ...	32	5,579	...	...	32	5,579	5,227	922	...	4,965	3,875	10,635	25,624	24,815
Kaira.														
Kapadvanj	5	637	...	...	5	637	272	5	...	538	109	1,866	2,790	2,790
Dákor...	2	339	...	...	2	339	317	65	...	240	200	822	1,544	1,544
Mehmadabad	3	471	...	...	3	471	297	25	...	1,407	217	809	2,755	2,755
Kaira	3	421	...	...	3	421	321	6	...	709	415	1,030	2,481	2,481
Nadiád	7	1,509	...	...	7	1,509	996	839	...	1,827	...	1,673	5,335	5,335
Total ...	20	3,377	...	...	20	3,377	2,103	940	...	4,721	1,001	6,140	14,905	14,905
Broach.														
Broach	12	2,021	...	...	12	2,021	1,075	381	...	2,382	500	4,551	8,889	8,889
Jambusar	8	672	...	...	8	672	370	156	...	...	964	2,665	4,154	3,500
Anklesvar	6	716	...	...	6	716	421	60	...	713	100	2,056	3,350	3,350
Total ...	26	3,409	...	...	26	3,409	1,875	597	...	3,095	1,564	9,272	16,403	15,739

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON THE CONTRACT GRANT, *i.e.*, ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL COST.

Towns.	Number of Schools and Pupils.						Receipts.							Expenditure on Schools.
	Primary Schools.		Secondary Schools.		Total.									
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Fees.	Municipal Cess.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	Extra Grant of Cess from District Board.	Fixed Provincial Grants.	Total.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2		3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4
NORTHERN DIVISION —*continued.*							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surat														
Surat	15	2,294	...	...	15	2,294	2,469	...	...	4,599	...	3,219	10,277	10,277
Bulsár	6	714	...	...	6	714	563	330	...	958	294	973	3,118	3,118
Ránder	1	245	...	...	1	245	169	110	...	...	140	696	1,115	1,109
Mándvi	5	336	...	...	5	336	156	7	...	129	442	1, 83	1,817	1,817
Total ...	27	3,589	...	...	27	3,589	3,347	447	...	5,686	876	5,971	16,327	16,321
Panch Máhals.														
Godhra	5	594	...	...	5	591	198	...	...	502	...	501	1,201	1,201
Dohad	6	640	...	...	6	640	204	...	...	1,091	...	946	2,241	2,241
Total ...	11	1,234	...	...	11	1,234	402	...	...	1,593	...	1,447	3,442	3,442
TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	116	17,188	...	...	116	17,188	12,954	2,906	...	20,060	7,316	33,465	76,701	75,222
SOUTHERN DIVISION.														
Dhárwár.														
Dhárwár	12	1,344	...	...	12	1,344	1,010	21	17	3,903	...	2,037	6,988	6,988
Hubli	13	1,755	..	...	13	1,755	1,227	32	56	3,976	...	2,782	8,073	8,073
Gadag Betigeri	6	608	..	...	6	608	534	24	...	1,505	...	1,093	3,156	3,156
Nargund	4	306	..	...	4	306	282	1	50	937	...	242	1,462	1,462
Báydgi	1	154	1	23	2	177	110	1	...	609	...	294	1,014	1,014
Haveri	3	280	1	22	4	302	285	2	...	870	...	527	1,684	1,684
Navalgund	3	197	1	23	4	220	224	3	5	682	...	409	1,323	1,323
Ránibennur	5	429	1	28	6	457	401	...	...	1,612	...	1,273	3,286	3,286
Total ...	47	5,073	4	96	51	5,169	4,023	84	128	14,094	...	8,657	26,986	26,986
Belgaum.														
Belgaum	6	1,053	...	...	6	1,053	889	16	...	2,396	88	1,581	4,970	4,970
Athni	5	381	1	67	6	448	388	20	...	1,230	419	715	2,772	2,772
Gokák	5	420	1	16	6	436	387	1	...	692	458	824	2,362	2,362
Nipáni	3	364	1	37	4	401	206	220	...	482	301	761	2,060	2,060
Savadatti	3	362	1	48	4	410	258	...	...	800	382	629	2,069	2,069
Yamkanmárdi	1	199	1	26	2	225	258	67	..	314	...	348	987	987
Total ...	23	2,779	5	194	28	2,973	2,476	324	...	5,914	1,648	4,858	15,220	15,220
Bijápur.														
Bijápur	8	557	...	...	8	557	18	11	...	...	1,220	2,166	3,415	3,415
Bágalkot	6	438	1	60	7	498	549	15	...	1,232	...	2,330	4,126	4,126
Ilkal	3	295	...	...	3	295	183	4	5	610	115	439	1,356	1,356
Kaládgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	262	439	439
Total ..	17	1,290	1	60	18	1,350	750	30	5	1,842	1,512	5,197	9,336	9,336
North Kánara.														
Kárwár	10	883	1	20	11	903	353	277	13	2,064	550	1,405	4,662	4,662
Kumta	6	636	1	35	7	671	478	140	...	2,177	...	959	3,754	3,754
Sirsi	4	567	1	45	5	602	341	81	...	2,015	..	851	3,288	3,288
Haliyál	4	479	1	26	5	505	150	53	26	716	625	809	2,379	2,379
Total ...	24	2,565	4	116	28	2,681	1,322	501	39	6,972	1,175	4,024	14,083	14,033
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	111	11,607	14	476	125	12,173	8,571	939	172	28,822	4,335	22,736	65,575	65,575
SIND.														
Karáchi.														
Karáchi	15	1,280	..	..	15	1,280	1,052	478	300	6,909	..	3,239	12,578	12,578
Sehwan	1	110	1	53	2	163	201	16	..	860	500	555	2,132	2,132
Bubak	1	96	..	..	1	96	..	2	..	189	300	652	1,134	1,134
Manjhand	1	84	..	..	1	84	..	17	..	352	78	222	669	669
Kotri	3	194	1	45	4	239	106	20	..	1,457	..	1,086	2,669	2,669
Tatta	3	359	..	..	3	359	262	..	400	1,811	..	1,950	4,423	4,423
Keti Bandar	1	45	..	..	1	45	..	7	..	1,200	..	318	1,525	1,525
Mirpur Batoro	1	78	..	..	1	78	..	67	..	334	..	210	601	601
Total ..	26	2,246	2	98	28	2,344	2,221	607	700	13,093	878	8,232	25,731	25,731

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Town.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE MUNICIPALITY ON THE CONTRACT GRANT, i.e., ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL COST.													
	Number of Schools and Pupils.						Receipts.							
	Primary Schools.		Secondary Schools.		Total.									Expenditure on Schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Fees.	Municipal Cess.	Miscellaneous.	Municipal Funds.	Extra grant of cess from District Board.	Fixed Provincial Grant.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hyderabad.														
Hyderabad	14	1,686	..	.	14	1,686	867	158	..	7,704	..	4,265	12,994	12,994
Tando Mahammad Khán	2	112	..	..	2	112	31	..	..	699	..	252	982	982
Tando Alahyár	1	75	..	..	1	75	..	358	..	665	..	180	1,203	1,203
Tando Adam	1	29	1	3	2	32	3	..	1	924	..	295	1,223	1,223
Nasarpur	3	264	..	..	3	264	..	..	..	1,246	1,304	1,118	3,668	3,668
Hála	1	130	..	..	1	130	..	..	..	690	..	340	1,030	1,030
Matári	1	57	..	..	1	57	..	..	..	468	..	148	616	616
Shahdádpur			Municipality abolished.						..	..	..	24	24	24
Naushahro	1	150	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	706	..	264	970	970
Thárushán			Municipality abolished.						..	..	641	535	1,176	1,176
Bhiria	1	115	..	..	1	115	26	..	4	637	..	328	995	995
Moro			Municipality abolished.						..	..	..	101	101	101
Kandiáro	1	62	..	..	1	62	3	..	..	492	..	190	685	685
Total ..	26	2,680	1	3	27	2,683	930	516	5	14,231	1,945	8,040	25,667	25,667
Shikárpur.														
Shikárpur	12	1,969	..	..	12	1,969	1,267	551	12	5,780	..	4,873	12,483	12,483
Sukkur	3	427	..	..	3	427	312	..	..	3,007	..	1,756	5,075	5,075
Rohri	2	248	1	122	3	370	591	25	4,108	..	4,000	1,748	10,472	4,552
Lárkhána	4	418	1	119	5	537	633	161	22	3,435	310	1,464	6,025	6,025
Kambar	1	94	..	..	1	94	30	89	..	701	..	236	1,056	1,056
Ghotki	1	52	..	..	1	52	..	92	..	..	400	134	626	519
Rato-dero	1	64	..	..	1	64	..	23	..	..	600	360	983	648
Garhi Yásin	1	91	1	11	2	102	75	110	..	..	600	516	1,301	1,201
Total ..	25	3,363	3	252	28	3,615	2,908	1,051	4,142	12,923	5,910	11,087	38,021	31,559
Upper Sind Frontier.														
Jacobabad	5	297	1	34	6	331	..	..	..	2,884	..	909	3,798	3,798
Thar and Párkar.														
Umarkot	1	112	1	25	2	137	..	..	30	963	..	651	1,644	1,644
Mithi	1	212	..	..	1	212	..	211	..	164	..	274	649	649
Nagar			Municipality abolished.						..	..	..	37	37	37
Total .	2	324	1	25	3	349	..	211	30	1,127	..	962	2,330	2,330
Total, Sind ..	84	8,910	8	412	92	9,322	6,059	2,885	4,877	44,258	8,783	29,230	95,542	89,080
Grand Total .	582	66,948	63	2,156	645	69,099	64,293	10,484	6,558	1,56,941	45,287	1,43,072	4,26,586	4,12,490

APPENDIX E.

Results of Instruction in Government and Private Schools in point of quality as shown by the numbers passed under different Standards.

I.—Standards for European and Eurasian Schools.

Aided Schools.

| Class of Schools. | Number of separate Schools examined. | Average attendance of Schools examined. | Number of Pupils examined. | Number of Pupils passed. | | |

II.—Standards for Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Government Aided and Inspected Schools.

Class of Schools.	Number of Separate Schools examined.	Average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.																																									
				Standard I.						Standard II.						Standard III.						Standard IV.							Standard V.								Standard VI.						
				Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Classics.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Classics.	History and Geography.	English.	Needle-work.	Sanitary Primer.	Passed in all heads.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Classics.	History and Geography.	English.	Needlework.	Passed in all heads.
High Schools (Boys') ..	41	10,629	8,857	1,026	982	861	926	..	583	1,045	956	861	796	..	615	1,032	940	782	729	..	521	1,391	788	1,261	1,231	1,194	..	779	990	687	919	963	859	–	302	476	[illegible]	489	687	749	783	.	324
Do. (Girls') ..	1	52	20	10	8	9	11	11	7	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	93	6,870	5,916	1,825	1,752	1,733	1,742	3	1,284	1,444	1,368	1,288	1,185	1	929	1,100	1,016	986	867	..	683	268	140	233	252	234	..	157	84	42	72	73	59	..	11	35	4	1	2	5	4	..	2
2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools	138	3,328	3,330	1,313	1,234	1,089	1,149	..	848	780	747	679	682	..	513	490	492	457	407	..	343	69	58	19	55	61	2	42	7	4	5	5	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools, Girls' ..	10	184	170	56	48	40	56	55	28	60	54	44	45	57	28	20	21	20	21	18	17	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	283	21,[illegible]	18,293	4,358	4,004	3,732	3,883	74	2,750	3,332	3,128	2,875	2,712	62	2,098	2,645	2,472	2,247	2,027	21	1,566	1,721	989	1,515	1,542	1,492	5	982	1,081	733	996	1,041	923	..	213	514	758	503	689	754	787	..	386

III.—Standards for Vernacular Schools.

Government, Aided and Inspected Schools.

Class of Schools.		Number of separate Schools examined.	Average attendance of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Scholars passed.																																			
					Standard I.					Standard II.						Standard III.						Standard IV.						Standard V.						Standard VI.						
					Multiplication Tables.	Birkhadis.	Reading.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Knowledge of what a map is.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Geography.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	History and Geography.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	History and Geography.	Needle-work.	Passed in all heads.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	History and Geography.	Needle-work.	Sanitary Primer.	Passed in all heads.
Primary Schools.	Boys'	5,884	247,513	1,96,985	47,088	40,581	28,608	..	42,002	38,011	38,183	40,759	34,342	10	20,081	27,632	28,879	30,396	27,732	11	20,696	18,721	18,446	21,623	17,380	7	13,120	8,344	8,370	10,541	8,192	..	6,342	2,089	2,328	2,528	2,115	..	550	1,661
Primary Schools.	Girls'	443	14,793	9,575	3,241	3,114	2,758	371	2,741	1,824	1,989	2,012	1,216	950	1,483	1,131	1,243	1,197	1,207	1,187	802	641	694	705	621	083	485	223	242	275	232	567	182	64	71	69	59	75	..	53
Police Schools	..	13	372	200	67	68	13	..	70	46	48	45	26	..	30	29	29	25	10	..	13	9	8	8	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigenous Schools.	Boys'	526	10,921	8,621	2,477	1,594	1,428	..	1,996	1,655	1,832	1,693	588	..	884	823	921	959	423	49	362	260	346	307	147	..	121	54	60	68	15	..	14	2	4	6	..	..	..	..
Do. Schools.	Girls'	2	39	23	18	5	10	..	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Night Schools	..	175	2,912	1,307	574	523	245	..	488	387	414	421	72	..	201	106	195	190	92	..	117	86	73	82	43	..	56	14	13	14	9	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	7,043	2,78,550	217,223	53,465	45,890	33,068	371	47,342	41,923	42,459	44,932	36,245	960	31,678	29,736	31,267	32,767	29,469	1,247	22,383	19,720	19,467	22,625	18,300	690	13,783	9,135	9,185	10,898	8,448	267	6,551	2,146	2,405	2,603	2,174	75	550	1,714

APPENDIX F.

Physical Education.

In the Central Division the school gymnasia at Poona, Sátára, Thána and Ratnágiri are said to be working well and the new building at Sholápur is nearly finished. The Elphinstone boys have a public gymnasium near the school and many of the boys belong to cricket clubs. The Bombay Gymnastic Institution arranged some athletic matches for the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Schools, and cricket clubs and tennis courts have been established at Thána. With regard to primary schools Mr. Kirkham reports that two school gymnasia have been opened in Poona. He also speaks of two school gardens in the same zilla. The number of gymnasia in the Sholápur schools is not given, but some 15 schools in Sátára, 77 in Thána and 25 in Kolába are supplied with gymnastic apparatus. Thána also possesses 33 school gardens, and there are some school gardens in Ratnágiri and Kolába.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe gives a good account of the gymnasia in the Government High Schools at Dhulia and Ahmednagar. "In connection with vernacular schools, the Deputy Educational Inspector of Khándesh reports that the schools at Jámner, Pimpalner, Sháháda, Jalgaon, Chálisgaon, Nizámpur and Chapner have gymnasia and that much interest is shown in them by the boys. A gymnasium at Erandol is being constructed in honour of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The late lamented Mr. Hughes, the Assistant Collector, had a great desire to start gymnasia in each of the táluka towns in his division and with that view had started a subscription list at Sindkheda. A good school garden is laid out at Asoda and measures have been taken to start small gardens at five or six other places * * * In the Násik District about 62 schools are supplied with gymnastic apparatus at the cost of the people, and 750 boys go through gymnastic exercises. Small gardens are also attached to a few schools, and an attempt has been made to start something of a museum in connection with the vernacular school at Chándvad. In Ahmednagar things are in much the same state as last year. Mr. Tilak, however, has supplied four more schools with school gardens."

Mr. Giles has nothing to add to the account of the high schools which was printed last year except that the Mission School at Ahmedabad has now established a good gymnasium. With regard to vernacular schools Native games are generally encouraged by the school-masters, and 148 schools in the zillas and 71 in the Native States are now supplied with simple gymnastic apparatus, the figures for last year being 81 and 58. In the Ahmedabad Zilla a small allowance is granted to trained teachers who give instruction in gymnastics. As to the school gardens Mr. Giles remarks that "all that we can do at present is to encourage masters to maintain gardens and to keep their schools inside and out clean and bright. A good deal is done by energetic masters, who often spend money from their own pockets on the school garden, but much cannot be effected while we are too poor to give any contribution or reward on this account. In the Native States gardens are often maintained by the Darbárs."

Mr. Patwardhan reports that the Rájárám College and High School Gymnasium continues to do excellent work, and that the Dhárwár Training College showed satisfactory progress during the year. At Belgaum a small but suitable play-ground has been provided for the High School. The Kárwár High School has some apparatus erected in the open space behind the school. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Gadag has a suitable play-ground, and the Miraj High School, the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Sángli and Jamkhandi and the Rámdurg school have gymnasia. In Belgaum the Municipality at Savadatti and the people of two or three villages have provided gymnastic apparatus. The Municipality at Dhárwár employ a teacher of gymnastics and some 12 of the village-schools have apparatus, while Native games are generally encouraged. In Kárwár the people have provided apparatus in six towns or villages. A few school gardens have been established, 3 in Dhárwár, 3 in Belgaum and 4 in Kánara.

Cricket continues to flourish in the Karáchi and Shikárpur High Schools, and the Hyderabad High School has also started a club. At the Karáchi Government High School there is a good gymnasium and a European gymnastic instructor. There is also a gymnasium at the Hyderabad High School. The gymnasium of the Normal School at Hyderabad is regularly used by the students. Among vernacular schools the school at Arazi appears to be the only one which is supplied with simple gymnastic apparatus.

APPENDIX G.

Central Book Depot.

The Government stock account is shown below :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1886.	1,09,149	6	2	Sale-proceeds	9,667	8	9
New stock	12,511	14	9	Commission	1,100	4	4
Indian Law Reports	5,483	0	0	Indian Law Reports	4,096	0	0
Old books, &c., sold by auction.	57	13	7	Written off, &c.	4,259	8	11
				Books returned	7,950	10	8
				Balance on the 31st March 1887 ...	1,00,128	1	10
Total ...	1,27,202	2	6	Total ..	1,27,202	2	6

The number of depôts for the sale of school-books has fallen from 218 to 215. The stock account of the year is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1886 .	3,63,832	8	1	Stock sold...	2,09,581	2	1
New stock	2,21,870	9	2	Written off	433	15	0
				Balance on the 31st March 1887 ...	3,75,688	0	2
Total ...	5,85,703	1	3	Total ...	5,85,703	1	3

The cash account is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1886 .	48,666	3	5	Debt discharged...	830	6	10
Sale-proceeds	2,09,581	2	1	Re-invested in stock	1,53,500	14	9
Debts remaining unpaid ...	961	2	5	Rewards to authors	1,186	8	0
Refund by Government ...	6,477	8	9	Commission to vendors	10,547	1	11
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,638	5	4	Discount to purchasers...	21,806	10	2
				Packing, transit and contingent charges...	5,347	4	11
				Insurance	2,000	0	0
				House-rent	3,727	0	0
				Postage, Dead-stock, &c.	1,379	0	4
				Salaries and allowances	15,579	2	6
				Accountant General's charges	385	0	0
				Written off, &c.	72	12	6
				Balance on the 31st March 1887— Rs. a. p.			
				Cash in Treasury ... 46,408 5 0			
				Cash in hand 70 4 1			
				Outstandings... ... 5,483 15 0			
					51,962	8	1
Total ...	2,68,324	6	0	Total ...	2,68,324	6	0

The stock account of the Sind Book Depôt is shown below :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1886 ...	41,243	8	9	Value of Books sold	10,352	8	0
Value of new stock	2,817	1	3	Value of Books written off	1,992	10	9
				Balance on 31st March 1887	31,715	7	3
Total ...	44,060	10	0	Total ...	44,060	10	0

The cash account of the Sind Book Depôt is as under :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Disbursements.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1886 ...	3,732	3	4	Printing charges...	1,678	2	9
Sale-proceeds	10,352	8	0	Purchase of Books	225	11	6
Miscellaneous	19	1	0	Commission	1,066	15	8
				Contingent charges	197	5	6
				Written off	1,130	11	3
				Balance on 31st March 1887	9,804	13	8
Total ...	14,103	12	4	Total ...	14,103	12	4

APPENDIX H.

Resolutions and orders of Government affecting the Educational Department:—

1. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
2. The Public Service Examinations.

1.—The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

No. 80 of 1887.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1887.

Letter from His Excellency the Governor to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, dated Shikárpur, January 12th, 1887.

"Government have considered carefully how they could best associate themselves with the movement set on foot by the Municipality to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty's auspicious reign. They have come to the conclusion that the most pressing want of the people of this Presidency and of this city is an institution which will promote the efficiency and skill of the artisan.

"Government believe that a 'Victoria Technical Institute,' managed by a Board composed of 3 representatives of Government and 2 of the Municipal Council, 2 of the Ripon Fund, one of the Port Trust, one of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and one of the Jamsetjee Trustees, will best answer the object and needs of the hour.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to give a grant of Rs. 25,000 annually on approval of the programme and of the personnel of teachers and on such conditions as may further be deemed essential.

"To make an immediate beginning possible and to show my personal interest in this new educational departure, I am prepared, under certain conditions, to lend the greater part of Parel Government House to the new Institution.

"Government trust that the co-operation of all classes of the community in various parts of the Presidency may eventually lead to an extension of the movement, which cannot, however, be started simultaneously in many places on account of the scanty resources at the disposal of Government."

RESOLUTION.—The enclosed letter from His Excellency the Governor should be delivered without loss of time to the Municipal Commissioner, with a request that he will at once communicate the contents, *1st*, to the Corporation with a view to their consideration of the question of assigning to the proposed "Victoria Technical Institute" the sum of Rs. 80,000 which they have proposed to devote to a permanent object specially designated to commemorate the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne.

2nd, to the Executive Committee appointed to collect funds in aid of the said permanent memorial.

2. The object which His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to further is one of which the public of Bombay has always evinced a warm interest, and he has every confidence that it will command their liberal and hearty support as a material aid to the industrial prosperity of this Presidency and as a fitting memorial of the loyalty of its capital city.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 362 of 1887.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1887.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with Government Resolution No. 80 of the 19th January last, letters have been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretaries of the Ripon Fund Committee, the Port Trust, the Chamber of Commerce, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and the Sir J. J. Memorial Fund Committee, inviting these bodies to take steps for the nomination of members of the Board of Management of the "Victoria Technical Institute." The following gentlemen are nominated as the Government representatives upon the Board:—

Colonel J. H. White, R. E.
Mr. George Cotton.
Mr. N. N. Wádia.

2. His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that the Municipal Corporation has liberally responded to the proposals of Government and has voted a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the year beginning on the 1st of April next, and that the Mill-owners' Association has voted Rs. 2,000 for the same period. The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to these bodies. And looking to the interest displayed by them in the movement, the Municipal Corporation should be asked to nominate 3 representatives instead of 2 for the Board, and the Mill-owners' Association should be asked to nominate one representative. Government have also learned with pleasure that, subject to the confirmation of the Directors, the G. I. P. Railway Company and B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have each offered to contribute Rs. 1,200, besides a lump sum of about Rs. 4,000 which the latter proposes to give from its Apprenticeship Fund. The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to the Companies, and the Agents of the two Railways should be invited to become *ex-officio* Members of the Board. Mr. Joshua King, Retired List of the Bombay Civil Service, has offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Institute with a view to founding scholarships for the sons of *bonâ fide* handicraftsmen of the districts of Ahmedabad or Kaira, Ahmednagar and Sátára. Mr. King should receive the best thanks of Government and his liberal offer should be accepted.

3. In nominating representatives on the Board, the nominating bodies are not restricted to select members from among their own number, the object being that the various bodies interested in this movement should select as their representatives the gentlemen whose qualifications will render them most fitted to further the ends in view.

4. The Board should be asked to assemble on Saturday the 19th March, at the Secretariat at 4 P.M., and the Managing Committee of the Sind College of Arts will be invited to allow Dr. Walmsley to attend to give the Board the benefit of his recent experience in England. The Sind-Committee should be informed that Dr. Walmsley's expenses from the date of his departure from Karáchi and his salary will not fall on them. They should be paid on the 1st of April out of the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Institute.

5. The Ripon Fund Committee and the Sir J. J. Memorial Fund Committee should be addressed and asked to favour Government with their views at the earliest convenient date. His Excellency in Council trusts that a way may be found for making these funds available in connection with the Victoria Institute by means of foundations which will to all intents and purposes form part of the same institution but which will bear their own separate designations in accordance with the original purpose for which the funds were collected.

6. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Dr. Theodore Cooke for the effective way in which he has carried out the wishes of Government as stated in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 3E. of 15th September 1886. Copy of his draft Memorandum of Association for a Bombay Association for promoting Technical Education should be forwarded to the Board of Management of the Victoria Technical Institute, and should be placed in the Editors' Room.

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 721.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1887.

Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Memorial Fund, dated 8th April 1887—Stating, with reference to Government Nos. 352-E. and 368, dated 5th and 8th March last, respectively, and to Mr. Dosabhai Framji's letter dated 17th March, that at the adjourned meeting of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Memorial Fund on the 30th ultimo the following Resolution was passed:—"That the amount at the credit of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy (Second Baronet) Memorial Fund be handed over to the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute on the distinct understanding that it be expended on a separate and detached building in connection with the said Technical Institute, to be named after the late Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy (Second Baronet)"; and that Mr. Dosabhai Framji, one of the Honorary Secretaries, was chosen to represent the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Memorial Fund on the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute.

RESOLUTION.—The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Memorial Fund for the ready response they have made to the suggestion of Government, and for the valuable support they have accorded to the Victoria Technical Institute, while keeping fully in view the purposes for which the fund was collected.

2. Copy should be sent to the Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute.

J. R. NAYLOR,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

2.—Public Service Examinations.

No. 1056 OF 1886.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1886.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

With his letter No. 3942, dated the 26th September 1885, Mr. Lee-Warner, the Acting Director of Public Instruction, submitted for approval revised draft rules for the grant of certificates of qualification for the lower grade of the Public Service, and, with his letter No. 6227, dated the 29th January last, the permanent Director, Mr. Chatfield, submitted a revised draft, but suggested that orders on the draft rules might be postponed until the revised Grant-in-aid Code and standards are submitted. Government concur in this suggestion as they would prefer to deal with the whole subject at once.

2. But meanwhile the subject of the examination to qualify for admission to the Public Service seems to require very careful consideration, and His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks that the views of Government should be made clear on the subject. The real issue to be decided is this, *viz.*, whether educational standards should be so organized as to make them the test of admission to the Civil Service, or whether educational standards and Civil Service tests should be independent of each other. His Excellency in Council thinks that it is extremely important in the present development of Indian civilization to sever the two. The tendency of looking upon education as a mere preparation to Government service is most mischievous, and His Excellency in Council is, therefore, distinctly in favour of keeping the various educational grades on a purely broad and educational basis, and placing admission to the Civil Service on an entirely distinct footing, Matriculation being no longer regarded as giving a preferential claim. The Civil Service Examinations would on this hypothesis be graded according to the requirements of the Civil Service in the various Departments.

3. The first question, therefore, is to ascertain what those requirements are, and to come to a satisfactory conclusion Government will require information from various quarters. His Excellency in Council, therefore, thinks that the best course will be to appoint a Commission consisting of the following experienced officers of Government, who should meet in Poona during the rains and report to Government on the whole subject :—

A. T. Crawford, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, C. D.....	Chairman.
T. H. Stewart, Esq., C.S., Acting Commissioner, N. D.	Members.
W. H. Propert, Esq., C.S. Commissioner, S. D.	
J. G. Moore, Esq., C.S. Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.	
W. B. Mulock, Esq., C.S., Collector of Surat.	
K. M. Chatfield, Esq., M. A., Director of Public Instruction.	
W. A. East, Esq., C.S., Acting Collector of Poona.	
C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C.S., C.I.E., Acting Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.	
E. C. Ozanne, Esq., C.S , Director of Agriculture.	
Khán Bahádur Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, B.A., LL.B., Acting Oriental Translator to Government.	
Ráo Bahádur Balaji Gangadhar Sathé, Deputy Collector and Forest Settlement Officer, Sátára.	
P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona	Member and Secretary

4. Government would like to know under what conditions of examination and probation the Commission would recommend admission to the lower ranks of the Civil Service, promotion from the lower ranks to the higher and direct admission to the latter. It must be understood that admission to those branches of the service, which have been reserved lately for graduates who stand on a distinct level, should be excluded.

5. The Commission should also report on the possibility and efficacy of the two-thirds salary rule for native officials in the lower grades. Whether graduates should have a preferential claim for these lower appointments seems to be open to doubt, but the Commission should consider this subject and the question of a period of probation (as a man might pass the examination and be useless in the Department), as well as that of the scale of salaries.

6. The various heads of Departments will attend the Commission and discuss the various requirements of their Departments when these come up for consideration.

7. By Government Resolution No. 1055, dated 9th July 1886, it has been already directed that a copy of the memorial from European and Eurasian school-masters and managers should be sent to the Commission for report. The Director of Public Instruction should be asked to prepare a review of the history of the Public Service Certificate Examinations since about 1871, and requested to furnish the Commission with a copy of the same when ready.

J. R. NAYLOR,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Review of the History of the Public Service Examinations.

Government Resolution No. 3259A, 12th September 1866.

So far back as 1856-57 Government instituted inquiries as to the imperfections of the system of examination for the admission of persons into the lower grades of the Public Service. Consequent on these inquiries, the Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Howard) submitted in 1859 an elaborate scheme for the examination and admission of candidates for the Public Service. No action was taken on this report, because the scheme embraced too much. Mr. Howard endeavoured not only to provide for the admission of candidates into the service, but to regulate their future promotion also. It was very doubtful how far the service would derive benefit from carrying the examination system so far, and it was certain that even if the general principle were admitted, yet it would be premature in the then state of education throughout the country. But in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council it was decidedly objectionable to adopt such a programme under any circumstances.

2. Up to 1866 it was the practice for a mixed committee, composed of members of the Revenue, Judicial, and Educational Departments, to assemble once a year, or every two years, and examine candidates in general knowledge as well as in special departmental subjects. The examination lasted for several days, and took up a great deal of valuable time of highly-paid officers, and was after all most unsatisfactory in its results. In 1866 Government declared that it had long been felt that with the spread of education Government had a right to expect a better class of men to fill vacancies in the Public Service, and that it was certainly time to take steps to secure that object.

3. The main feature of Mr. Howard's scheme was admission to the Public Service on a certificate furnished by the Educational Department, without demanding from the candidate knowledge of any special departmental subjects. And in 1866 Government declared that this principle was sound, and that it should be recognized as the basis of an improved system. If, at the same time, provision were made for an examination subsequent to employment in all those special branches of knowledge which it behoved a Government employé to be familiar with, there then could be no grounds for fearing that the Public Service would suffer by the change as respects departmental knowledge, while it might be assumed that the tone of the service would be greatly improved by the admission of a better educated class of men.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council proposed, after consulting the Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature with respect to the Judicial branch of the Service, to issue a Notification abolishing the system of holding examinations before the Collector for admission into the Public Service, and adopting a new system for all departments.

5. The Director of Public Instruction was requested to draw up a programme of the subjects in which a candidate should be proficient. This programme, on being approved by Government, was to be published as an appendix to the Notification.

Government Resolution No. 3259A, 12th September 1866.

6. Care was to be taken to prevent the standard of qualification being pitched too high. It was of course necessary that it should be uniform in the same district; but as the progress of education had been very different in different districts, it would not be possible to carry uniformity throughout the Presidency. The success of the system might be greatly endangered by attempting to attain either too high or too uniform a standard.

7. The two Revenue Commissioners, the Secretaries to Government in the Revenue, Judicial, and Political Departments, and the Judge of Poona were ordered to form a Committee to draw up rules for the subsequent special examination. Here, too, there was necessarily to be some variation in the standard, but not according to local differences so much as according to the character of the appointment. Thus, if the proficiency of a Talâti in his own special duties were fair, he should not be ejected because he fails to pass up to the standard required for a kárkun employed on general duty, though of course he might be permitted to try for a certificate of proficiency up to the higher standard.

8. Persons who failed at the first examination in special subjects held after the expiration of one year subsequent to appointment, were to be removed from office but might be permitted to appear at the examination next following; and if found qualified might be reappointed, on the occurrence of a suitable vacancy, at the discretion of the officer with whom the nomination rested.

9. The new system was to be extended to Sind, the Commissioner being requested to make such modifications in the examination for admission and in rules for special tests as the circumstances of Sind might appear to him to require.

10. The rules finally issued by Government were as follows:—

Revenue Department.

The following rules for regulating the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the Public Service are published in supersession of those issued in the *Government*

Gazette of the 20th May 1852, and subsequently. These rules apply to all appointments in the Revenue, Judicial, Political, and other branches of the service above those of a menial character, and the salary of which is Rs. 50 and under.

The rules do not apply to the Executive Police, or to persons nominated from the Executive Police to other offices in the same department. Special rules already exist for admission to, and promotion in, the higher grades.

(1). Hereafter no one will be eligible for employment except—

1st.—Matriculated students of the University, who are admissible without further examination for certificate.

2nd.—The holders of certificates of qualification from the Educational Department.

3rd.—The holders of certificates issued by a committee held in past years under the old rules.

(2). The certificates of qualification to be given by the Educational Department will be of two classes. A first class will certify that the candidate is qualified according to the standard specified in Appendix A., and will be a passport for admission into either English or Vernacular offices.

A second class certificate will qualify a candidate for admission into a Vernacular office only, and will certify that he is qualified according to the standard specified in Appendix B.

Certificates will be awarded in Government schools at the time of the annual inspection. First class certificates must be signed by Educational Inspectors; second class certificates by Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspectors. Each first class certificate must bear the holder's signature in English characters, and each second class certificate must bear the holder's signature in Vernacular characters.

(3). Candidates from schools not under Government inspection must, on or before the 1st October in each year, make application to the Educational Inspector of the Division, or to the nearest Deputy Educational Inspector, according as they wish for first class or second class certificates. Arrangements will then be made for their examination.

(4). The Director of Public Instruction will publish quarterly, in the *Government Gazette*, a list of the candidates passed under the respective standards. From this list the nominating officer will make his selection, and if it be found that the number of candidates passed according to the standards now prescribed is so small as not to allow a field for selection, Government, on report being made, will revise the standards of examination.

(5). Every one admitted into the Public Service in the manner above described will enter subject to the condition of passing an examination in the special subjects, of which a knowledge is required in the department.

(6). The rules for regulating the departmental examinations will be sanctioned by Government from time to time as may be deemed expedient.

(7). No one is admissible into the service under the age of 18, and no one, except a Matriculated student of the University, will be eligible for promotion to a place of more than Rs. 30 in the English, or Rs. 20 in the Vernacular Departments until the expiration of three years' service, unless the place to which he is nominated be the lowest paid in the office.

11. The rules thus issued were reported to the Secretary of State, who remarked that the regulations regarding the general and special departmental examinations appeared well calculated to meet the views of the Bombay Government; but that he must draw their attention to the practice which had been invariably maintained in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies that Heads of Departments, having full information regarding the persons from amongst whom selections might be made for first appointments, should be wholly unfettered in their selection as to the individuals, without reference to the particular place they might occupy in the list. The responsibilities of the Heads of Departments in making selections for their several offices would thus remain unimpaired.

No. 241: Extract from the Proceedings of Government, dated 17th June 1867.

12. The standards fixed in the rules were the third Anglo-Vernacular and the third Vernacular standards, the highest standards in the school course of the time being the sixth Anglo-Vernacular (Matriculation) and the 4th Vernacular. But at the end of 1867 a fifth Vernacular standard was added to the school course and the second class test was raised to the fourth Vernacular standard.

Government Gazette of the 26th December 1867.

13. At the end of 1867 Government sanctioned the levy of fees from candidates for examination under the Rules of 1866, the rate to be one rupee for the first and eight annas for the second class certificate.

G. R., R. D., No. 4573, 13th December 1867.

14. In January 1871 the Director (Mr. Peile) reported to Government, that after consultation with the Revenue Commissioners he had arrived at the opinion that the rules of 1866 required amendment. He desired to add to the standards some useful matters such as the fluent reading of written papers, and also to raise the standards generally. It was a rule of Government that no one was admissible into the Public Service under the age of 18, but candidates succeeding in passing the lower standard at the age of 12; at such an age passed candidates might forget what they had learnt and their certificates would be of no value when they were old enough for employment. Mr. Peile also proposed that candidates

G. R., R. D., No. 2002 of the 27th April 1871.

Govt. Resolution, E. D., No. 557 of 24th July 1871.

should not be examined for a certificate until they had completed their 17th year, and to secure a more thorough test and to give importance to the examination he took away from the Inspectors and Deputies the power of giving certificates in the course of the ordinary school examinations and instituted a special examination to be held once a year by a committee at the head-quarters of each Collectorate. Similar examinations were afterwards sanctioned for Rájkot and Kolhápur.

15. The new rules as sanctioned by Government were as under :—

(1). Candidates for certificates will be required to appear at an examination to be held every year at the head-quarter station of each Collectorate in September, or as soon after as travelling is possible. The date of the examination will be notified by the Collector in each district three months before the examination.

(2). The Educational Inspector of the Division to which the district belongs will superintend the examination, and will appoint the examining committee, which will consist of a President and two members, to be selected from such officers of the Educational Department* as are available, *e.g.* Deputy Inspectors, and Head Masters or First Assistant Masters of High Schools, or Principals of Training Colleges.

(3). The examination for a first class certificate for admission to the lower grades of the Public Service will be held according to the new Anglo-Vernacular Standard V, as modified below, and with the classics omitted; and the examination for a second class certificate for admission to the lower grades of the Public Service will be held according to the new Vernacular Standard VI. Candidates must pass these standards according to the Rules of the Department of Public Instruction.

(4). Every candidate must, before he is admitted to the examination, satisfy the committee that he has completed his seventeenth year but has not completed his twenty-fifth year.

(5). A first class certificate qualifies for admission into either English or Vernacular offices. A second class certificate qualifies for admission to Vernacular offices only. Each first class certificate must bear the holder's signature in English characters and each second class certificate must bear the holder's signature in Vernacular characters.

(6). The Director of Public Instruction will publish annually in the *Government Gazette* a list of candidates who pass for certificates according to each standard. The names will be arranged in each district in order of merit and the marks obtained will be shown opposite each name.

(7). Certificated candidates will not be admitted to the Public Service until they have completed their eighteenth year. Certificated candidates appointed to the Public Service will enter it subject to the condition of passing any special examination required in the department to which they are appointed.

(8). From the date of the publication of these rules no more certificates will be awarded in Government schools by inspecting officers at the time of annual examination.

G. R., R. D., No. 6091 of the 10th December 1872. G. R., E. D., No. 1537 of the 13th Dec. 1879; and No. 947, of the 28th May 1883.

16. The fee for examination under these new rules was fixed at Rs. 3 for the 1st class and Re. 1 for the 2nd class candidate.

17. The Rules have remained unchanged and the standards have been little changed since 1871; but in 1879 Doctor Cunningham's Sanitary Primer was made a compulsory subject for both examinations, and in 1883 "Mensuration" was added as an optional subject in both examinations.

* * * * * * *

18. The only change which remains for notice is the exemption of Mahomedans and the backward classes from the Vernacular poetry which is entered in the standards. This exemption was ordered by my Circular dated the 16th January 1878.

19. With regard to the number of students who have appeared for the Public Service examinations, the number of certificates issued in the last year of the old system (1870-71) was as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Central Division (including all the Marátthi districts)	... 125	865
Northern Division	... 104	344
Southern Division	... 79	170
Sind	... 10	42
Total	... 318	1,421

* In backward districts where there is a scarcity of qualified candidates for employment, officers of the Revenue Department have taken part in the Examination; and of late years I have caused the managers and teachers of aided schools to be appointed to the committees wherever they consent to serve.

20. Since 1871-72 the Public Service tests have gradually become the final examinations for the practical or non-classical as distinguished from the literary side of the school course, and this view of the case is assented to in paragraph 19 of Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 983 of the 6th June 1884. The names should now be changed to "The Final Middle School Examination," and "The Final Vernacular School Examination." The first of these two examinations has never been so popular as the *Matriculation, but opens an easier road to Government employment. The second examination has always been very popular, and the number of candidates precludes the idea that it is simply a Public Service test. Moreover, I have never heard Revenue officers complain† of being beset with applicants holding the lower certificates. The numbers of the candidates and of passes under the Rules of 1871-72 have been as under :—

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* In the last two years the number of candidates for Matriculation was as under :—

	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.
1884-85	2,036	840
1885-86	2,262	837

† I have however heard complaints about the scarcity of qualified candidates under both the tests, and this is the reason why in one or two backward districts Revenue Officers help us in the examinations.

Years.	Central Division.				North-east Division.				Northern Division.				Southern Division.				Sind.				Total.			
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.
1871-72..	...	51	...	48	...	18	...	194	...	47	...	86	...	22	...	61	...	1	...	31	...	139	...	420
1872-73..	...	103	...	201	...	44	...	137	...	40	...	109	...	40	...	133	...	9	...	7	...	236	...	587
1873-74...	354	155	1,222	396	118	67	473	161	56	13	293	40	151	59	516	156	13	11	48	38	692	305	2,552	791
1874-75...	479	196	1,381	409	130	66	438	164	38	11	265	59	185	84	645	214	23	16	151	82	855	373	2,880	928
1875-76...	586	221	1,345	484	149	65	678	214	51	32	432	135	276	95	821	239	33	17	263	167	1,095	430	3,539	1,239
Famine years: 1876-77...	638	81	1,692	340	130	39	938	313	80	47	503	161	231	92	1,075	386	42	33	94	54	1,121	292	4,302	1,254
Famine years: 1877-78...	377	61	1,443	294	110	19	653	198	70	40	658	226	202	82	736	241	69	30	221	94	828	232	3,711	1,053
Famine years: 1878-79...	316	83	1,258	305	84	11	635	80	133	70	781	293	230	64	978	300	75	5	199	76	833	233	3,851	1,062
Graduates promised a monopoly of higher appointments: 1879-80...	250	56	1,231	376	63	28	507	113	170	66	855	170	218	74	1,003	290	120	72	297	169	821	296	3,893	1,118
Graduates promised a monopoly of higher appointments: 1880-81...	236	60	1,213	303	64	19	445	71	122	56	757	200	210	77	864	267	112	87	361	254	744	299	3,640	1,095
Graduates promised a monopoly of higher appointments: 1881-82...	221	69	1,293	396	55	17	418	101	129	59	809	300	145	66	875	273	121	63	376	183	671	274	3,771	1,253
Graduates promised a monopoly of higher appointments: 1882-83...	266	77	1,480	394	41	20	477	90	149	86	978	423	175	74	1,241	338	173	65	405	220	804	322	4,581	1,465
Graduates promised a monopoly of higher appointments: 1883-84...	247	69	1,666	506	49	26	390	91	164	85	1,141	385	121	46	1,379	458	121	85	662	331	702	311	5,238	1,771
Graduates promised a monopoly of higher appointments: 1884-85...	206	76	1,949	448	55	32	469	119	187	75	1,102	569	116	44	1,409	473	216	69	686	253	780	296	5,615	1,862

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22. In July 1879 agricultural classes were formed in the College of Science and in eight selected High Schools. The rules for the classes in the High Schools are as follows :—

(*See* printed Standards for High Schools).

23. These rules invite Revenue officers to give a preference to boys holding the Second Year High School Agricultural Certificate over boys who have only passed the ordinary Public Service test (First Class Certificate or Matriculation).

24. With regard to the College class for agricultural students who have matriculated, encouragement is given to passed candidates under the following rule :— G. R., R. D., No. 826 of the 9th February 1881.

Candidates, who have passed the F. A. Examination or the final examination of the agricultural class in the College of Science, Poona, shall have a preferential claim for situations up to Rs. 30 over candidates in or out of the service who have merely matriculated.

25. It is not necessary here to give the rules regarding the appointment of graduates to Mámlats,* or to go through the changes which from time to time have been made in those rules. But two points remain : (1) with regard to Europeans and Eurasians, and (2) with regard to Mahomedans.

26. As to the first point, some members of the European and Eurasian community have lately asked the Government of Bombay for the institution of a public service test independent of the matriculation. But about the time this request was made the Government of India issued a †Resolution which disposes of a similar request from Europeans and Eurasians in the Presidency of Bengal ; and it will be a great advantage for Europeans and Eurasians in Western India to be placed on the same footing as members of their community in other parts of India. The orders of the Government of India which are now in force throughout the whole of India, except Madras and Bombay, are as under :— †No. $\frac{4}{145\text{-}55}$ Home Department, of the 9th June 1883.

The Governor General in Council is not prepared to accept the proposal of the Conference, that the standard of final examination in high schools should be left to be laid down by the Local Governments. The Government of India has already expressed itself strongly desirous of raising the course of study in European schools and diverting it into more practical channels. It has said that it cannot accept the University Entrance Examination as a proper final standard for education of this class, and it is not prepared now to adopt a proposal the certain effect of which would be to make the University Entrance Examination the sole and general standard, without even the very moderate improvements which are now incorporated in the existing Schedule A. On a careful consideration of various methods of securing the ends which the Government of India has in view, the Governor General in Council is disposed to alter the Code so as to leave it optional to the Local Governments to aid by fixed grants, as they may deem desirable, those institutions which, while doing some good work, are able only to teach up to the University Entrance or other similar standard, confining the instruction grants under the Code to the subjects set forth in the present Schedule B, slightly revised and amended. Schools following the University course might be classed as "High Schools —B" in all statistical returns under the Code, "High Schools—A" being understood to be those schools which teach up to the Code standard, and work under its ordinary provisions. This arrangement, while not interfering suddenly or unduly with existing arrangements, will stimulate the schools to turn their attention to the style of education likely to be most useful to their advanced pupils hereafter. Instructions will also be issued to the various departments of Government in making appointments to Government service to give preference, where the choice lies between passed pupils of European high schools, to candidates who have passed the final standard as now prescribed, and in all other cases to recognize passing by the standard as equivalent to passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Punjab Universities. Local Governments will be requested to issue similar orders. The necessary changes have been made in the Code attached to this resolution ; but the Governor General in Council is prepared to consider any valid objections to the scheme that may be put forward by the Local Governments.

Generally on the question of standards, the Governor General in Council adheres to the opinion already expressed that there is no sufficient reason for admitting provincial diversities. The class of pupils and the kind of schools are practically the same everywhere ; and though there may be reasons for varying, on local considerations, the

* The rule for departments other than the Revenue Department is that at least one-half of the vacancies of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards shall be given to graduates, especially to graduates of distinction (Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 400 of the 27th March 1880).

There is also a standing promise of Government that should any officer in the Educational Department who is recommended by the head of that department, or who has served with credit as a Mámlatdár, succeed in passing the departmental examination, his claims to the first practicable vacancy in the list of Deputy Collectors will be favourably considered by Government. (Paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3817 of 21st July 1874).

With regard to the Revenue Department generally the last rules appear to be those published under Revenue Department No. 7105 of the 2nd September 1885.

amounts of grants, the standards of instruction ought to be uniform. Were this otherwise, the results might be disastrous in the case of the children of Railway employés and others who are liable to be moved from province to province. *

* * * * * * The views of those Local Governments which desire to make the study of the vernacular compulsory have been met by the note* to subject (10), Standards V to VII, of Schedule I; and in arithmetic different standards have been allowed for boys and girls from the fourth standard upwards. Beyond this His Excellency in Council can see no reason for admitting a lower standard in the case of girls. As a matter of fact, the girls in Bengal have in both English and History far surpassed the boys in the examinations, while in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces they are at least as far advanced.

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A copy of the Code as revised by the Conference, with the further modifications described above, is attached to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council trusts that it will be introduced in the schools of all provinces at the earliest possible date. If in any case it is still thought desirable to postpone the application of the Code to existing schools for more than one year from date, the Government of India wishes to be informed of the fact, and of the reasons which in the opinion of the Local Government render this course necessary.

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Government of India Resolution, Home Department, No. 7 of 215-25 the 15th July 1885.

27. The second question as to the employment of Musalmáns has already been decided. The representatives of the Musalmáns asked Government that Hindustáni might be recognised in the same way as the vernacular of the locality, and that rules and regulations as to qualification should be "relaxed in favour of Mahomedans" until a due proportion of places in the Public Service is secured by them. In answer to this the Government of India state that the absolute separation of the Mahomedans from the rest of the population must be prevented, that it is only by an acquaintance with the current vernacular that Mahomedans can hope to obtain employment, and that it is not "desirable or for the advantage of the Mahomedans themselves that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their own educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Mahomedans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination." At the same time the Government of India impressed upon their officers the necessity of redressing any inequality which exists in the distribution of offices, and the importance of selecting a due proportion of Mahomedans for appointments under Government. Government also implied that standards should not be unduly raised so as to handicap the backward classes; and in particular the Bengal High Court was asked to follow the Bombay practice, and to establish some public examination which the Court could accept as equivalent to the preliminary University test which appears to have been required in Calcutta from all persons desirous of qualifying as pleaders.

28. The University of Bombay has for some years past been considering the question of a final school examination, and has lately been induced to follow the example set by the Government of India. The scheme the University has sanctioned is appended, and can rank with the final examination prescribed by the Government of India for Europeans. But it differs from that examination, in that the number of compulsory subjects is smaller, while there is a larger choice of optional subjects. It remains for Government to sanction the University scheme, and to decide whether the existing 1st Class certificate examination should be suppressed. The new University test is in difficulty equal to the matriculation, and it is doubtful whether it will be applied at any larger number of centres than are fixed for the matriculation. These centres are Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karáchi, whereas the Public Service Examinations are held at the head-quarters of each Collectorate.

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29. In conclusion, I would observe that I do not clearly understand the precise question which the Committee is to investigate. The Resolution appointing the Committee runs as follows:—"The real issue to be decided is this, *viz.* whether educational standards should be so organized as to make them the test of admission to the Civil Service, or whether educational standards and Civil Service tests should be independent of each other." But in my paragraph 3 above I have shown that this issue was authoritatively decided in 1866. And since that year the Educational Department has conducted the preliminary educational test in the ordinary school subjects, while the various departments make their own arrangements for the technical knowledge afterwards. And as Mr. Kirkham has remarked to me—"the Educational test is analogous to the provision in the English Education Act disallowing the employment of boys who have not passed Standard IV of the English Code."

* The note in question runs as under:—An Indian vernacular may be taken as a class subject, the decision resting with the Department, and in boys' schools may be made compulsory at the option of the Local Government.

It is true that since 1866 we have loaded ourselves with rules regarding this, that, and the other test superior to the departmental tests, but these minute rules can all be included in two or three general rules to the effect that examinations superior to the departmental tests will be accepted in lieu of them and that preference is to be given to candidates who have certificates of proficiency in subjects connected with the work of the Department for employment in which they apply. As for the standards themselves (the 5th Anglo-Vernacular and 6th Vernacular) I agree with Mr. Kirkham in thinking there is little room for improvement. As Mr. Kirkham puts it :—" The subjects for general school education are much the same all the world over. An English tidewaiter has to pass just the same sort of thing. A Civil Service clerk in Somerset House does his two books of Euclid and for a higher grade he is required to pass in four books, and so on. Another point :—the public examinations in England are recognized in many ways, *e.g.* a boy who passes the London Matriculation can be articled to a Solicitor for four years instead of five, and can get into Sandhurst more easily, &c." It would be possible to multiply such instances. Government annually takes from the Colonies as naval cadets boys who have passed a certain educational standard, and offers a limited number of commissions in the army to graduates of the English and Colonial Universities, &c., and a graduate in England can be called to the Bar in a much shorter time than others who are not so qualified

K. M CHATFIELD,

Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 6th August 1886.

P. S.—The report of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, reached me after my remarks had been written. An extract from his report is appended. I agree with much that he says, except with regard to the abolition of Matriculation. I apprehend that this question does not concern the Committee ; but if it does, I have nothing to add to my report to the University which is printed on pages 107—110 of the Appendix to the Educational Report for 1878-79. But I am of opinion that with a *re-adjustment of the languages in the new University scheme, the new course might be substituted for the existing test for Matriculation. I think too that what Mr. Giles says of the first class Public Service examination is a strong argument in favour of the continuance of the test as a final middle school examination and as a door by which the backward classes can enter the Public Service.

*At present Sanskrit and Hebrew are ignored altogether. This is hard upon the Hindus and the Bene-Israelites : especially as Latin and Portuguese are put in for the Europeans, and Persian and Arabic for the Mahomedans. From the religious or the commercial point of view Hebrew is precisely of the same importance to Jews as Arabic to Mahomedans ; while if Latin is put in because of its use in scientific nomenclature, Sanskrit is necessary to enable the Hindu student to express that nomenclature in his vernacular.

K M. CHATFIELD.

No. 799 of 1887.

Educational Department.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1887.

Letter from the Secretary of the Committee appointed to report upon the conditions for admission to the Public Service under this Department Resolution No. 1056, dated 9th July 1886, dated 24th October 1886—Forwarding the report of the above Committee.

Memorandum from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 409, dated 20th April 1887—Returning, with thanks, the report of the Poona Public Service Committee, with accompaniments, which was forwarded with Government No. 607, dated 15th April 1887.

Resolution.—The Committee appointed under Government Resolution No. 1056 of 9th July 1886 to report upon the conditions for admission to the public service recommended that the Final School Examination which has now been instituted by the University should, with certain conditions, be accepted as a test for admission to the lower grades of the service. Before according sanction to the bye-laws passed by the University for the institution of this examination, the Governor in Council made suggestions for modification of these bye-laws on one or two minor points, which, however, His Excellency is informed by a letter from the University Registrar, No. 4506, dated 28th March 1887, it is not considered by the Syndicate to be at present expedient to re-open.

2. Sanction has now been given to the bye-laws in question by Government Resolution No. 712 of 30th April 1887, and Government have resolved to give effect to the recommendation of their Committee that the Final School Examination should be accepted as a test for admission to the public service, on condition (1) that candidates have taken Marathi, Gujaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi as their second compulsory subject, and (2) that two of their optional subjects have been Natural Philosophy, Biology, Agriculture or Drawing. Candidates who have passed the Second Grade Art Examination may be accepted with one of their optional subjects, either Natural Philosophy, Biology or Agriculture, and candidates

who have passed the final examination of the High School Agricultural Class may be accepted with one of their optional subjects, either Natural Philosophy, Biology or Drawing. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be called to the recommendation of the Committee with regard to Land Surveying, and the means suggested of carrying it out. In future the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations will not be recognized as tests for admission to the public service.

3. The Committee have recommended that for European and Eurasian candidates the Final school standard approved by the Government of India for the provinces under its direct control should be adopted, and the reasons for a uniform qualification test throughout India for these candidates are obvious. The Governor in Council therefore will adopt this recommendation of the Committee without, however, refusing to candidates of European descent admission to the ordinary tests provided for Natives of India, so that the Final school standard of the Bengal Code will be for Europeans and Eurasians an alternative to the Bombay University School Final Examination. The adoption of the Bengal Code Examination for Europeans and Eurasians must be coupled with a guarantee that they have passed in either Maráthi, Gujaráti or Kánarese. It will not be sufficient for them to know Hindustáni or another vernacular. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit draft rules embodying these orders.

4. His Excellency in Council also considers that for this class of candidates a lower qualification, corresponding to the present 2nd class certificate of vernacular schools, should be provided, certifying fitness for employment in subordinate posts in which English, writing and arithmetic only would be required. The Director of Public Instruction should report upon this proposal.

5. The Committee have rightly recorded their inability to deal with questions regarding the conditions of promotion to the higher posts in the service, the consideration of which has been referred by the Government of India to the Public Service Commission. This question, therefore, must be left as at present in the rules to be issued by this Government.

6. The question as to the employment of Musalmáns has already been decided. The representatives of the Musalmáns asked Government that Hindustáni might be recognized in the same way as the vernacular of the locality, and that rules and regulations as to the qualification should be "relaxed in favour of Mahomedans" until a due proportion of places in the public service is secured by them. In answer to this the Government of India state that the absolute separation of the Mahomedans from the rest of the population must be prevented, that it is only by an acquaintance with the current vernacular that Mahomedans can hope to obtain employment, and that it is not "desirable or for the advantage of the Mahomedans themselves that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Mahomedans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination." At the same time the Government of India impressed upon their officers the necessity of redressing any inequality which exists in the distribution of offices and the importance of selecting a due proportion of Mahomedans for appointments under Government, and implied that standards should not be unduly raised so as to handicap the backward classes. It has been the policy of this Government to apply those principles in the case of all the backward classes.

7. His Excellency in Council expects officers who make appointments to these lower grades to show no partiality in favour of or against any section of the community.

J. R. NAYLOR,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

No. 1822 OF 1887.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1887.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4127, dated 13th October 1887—Forwarding a copy of his Report for 1886-87; and requesting permission to distribute copies as usual.

The Director's report.

RESOLUTION.—The year covered by the Report of Public Instruction in Bombay, now presented to Government with the Director's letter No. 4127, dated 13th October, is one of unusual importance in the Educational History of the Presidency, not merely because it was the last year of the third Provincial Contract with Bombay, but also because it contains the first complete record of the adoption of several changes in the administration which were introduced in response to the recommendations of the Education Commission. Even a superficial glance at the present report, as compared with those which preceded the issue of the Commission's suggestions, bears testimony to the alterations which have taken place. Aided enterprise no longer takes a subordinate place in the record of the year's work, but the results which aided colleges and schools have achieved are tabulated and noticed fully in the body of the report alongside of those of departmental institutions, while the common designation of "public institution" groups all forms of educational activity which come under the patronage or inspection of the Department under a common title. Municipal and local board schools are separately shown, and the figures of expenditure and results in the Native States are shown quite distinct from the statistics of the Presidency. The distant background of unaided schools is not left out of sight, and although the report is much compressed it gives a complete picture of education in the whole Presidency. The transfer of their primary schools to the municipalities was completed in the year, and the relations of Government with the municipal boards were settled by the rules published in the middle of the year. Finally the report contains for the first time a brief notice of the effect given to the Report of the Commission which will serve to revive attention to the recommendations made by that body and supported by the Government of India.

Contrast between the years 1881-82 and 1886-8.

2. The Provincial Committee's report which was presented to the Education Commission as a basis for their consideration was for the year ending March 31st, 1882, while the Director's report now submitted is for the year ending March 31st, 1887, being the last year of the contract, as the former was the year whose statistics were not only considered by the Education Commission but also furnished the basis on which the five years' contract was settled. In the report prepared for the Commission 359,291 scholars were shown attending the public colleges and schools of all sorts, and the total expenditure was returned at Rs. 34,31,295. Arts colleges received 6·05 per cent. and primary schools 56·33 per cent. of the total expenditure. The present report shows that at the end of the contract 476,299 pupils were being educated in public institutions at a cost of Rs. 49,95,970, of which arts colleges received 4·9 per cent. and primary schools 42 per cent. In the year 1881-82 the expenditure on schools and colleges for "professional and technical" education was Rs. 2,08,561, while in the past year it was Rs. 4,57,494. There are, however, some differences in the mode of calculation adopted in the two reports, as for instance, in the expenditure on training schools for masters and mistresses, which are classed as "special" in the present return. But making all allowances there is a marked improvement in the assignment of funds for technical and special education, while the gross expenditure on arts colleges has not fallen off, having risen from Rs. 2,07,564 in 1881-82 to Rs. 2,49,334 in 1886-87. So also the expenditure on primary schools, though showing a smaller proportion due in part to the difference of calculation, has risen from Rs. 19,33,090 to Rs. 21,15,564. It is in secondary schools that the main increase of expenditure from all sources has occurred, for it has risen from Rs. 7,60,728

to Rs. 11,76,730, and the most noticeable feature of the increase is that, whereas aided secondary schools were shown to the Commission in 1881-82 as having received only Rs. 1,86,826 of the above expenditure, they obtained Rs. 6,08,392 in the year under review, of which Provincial funds gave Rs. 2,15,459. But in considering these figures allowance must be made for the European schools excluded from the report presented to the Commission but included in the administration report. When, however, all allowance has been made, the great increase in attendance and expenditure, the rapid growth of secondary education, the greater variety introduced in the forms of special instruction, and above all the more liberal patronage of aided effort are the main features which distinguish the last year of the late contract from that which was considered by the Commission.

The Provincial Contract for education.

3. It is necessary to refer wholly to the financial statements of the Government of India for an idea as to the cost to the Bombay Government of education during the contract which ended in the year under report. The Departmental reports show fees distinct from Provincial expenditure, and include contributions under their proper heads; while the financial statements show income and expenditure separately, and under the latter head show gross and not net expenditure. Contributions are also shown outside the Educational Budget. It is necessary therefore in considering the contract to deal with the financial statements. For the five years the receipts were estimated in the contract at Rs. 11,20,000, while the actual receipts were improved by two lákhs in consequence of increased fees. Provision was made in the contract for an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,55,000, exclusive of the grant-in-aid of local funds, or a total of Rs. 52,75,000, but the real expenditure exceeded 65 lákhs, so that Government had to provide out of balances more than 10 lákhs, after allowing for the increase of receipts for education. The Provincial expenditure for the year just closed was 15½ lákhs exclusive of contributions, and the allotment given by the Government of India for each of the next five years is Rs 15,22,000. But the expenditure for last year affords no correct measure of the future expenditure, since the Sind College has sprung into existence and other pledges have to be met. The contract allowance for the future is in fact less than even present expenditure, and leaves no margin for expansion.

In the new contract the grant-in-aid of local funds is taken at Rs 3,07,000 making a total provision of Rs. 18,29,000, whereas this Government estimated its expenditure for 1886-87 at Rs. 19,81,000. It commences the period of the new contract for five years with an assignment less by Rs. 1,52,000 than the estimated expenditure of the last year of the old contract. In view of the circumstances which have been noted it is clear that the tendency of educational charges is to expand with the expansion of aided institutions, but inasmuch as the present contract has been materially reduced in other departments, the Educational Department can no longer count on large contributions from balances. It has been ascertained that the Director has registered applications for building grants which amount to 5 lákhs of rupees, but the contract figure for this branch of expenditure is only Rs. 40,000. Again it must not be forgotten that educational receipts are estimated at Rs. 3,00,000 a year, and this estimate allows for increased returns, while the policy of transferring schools to private bodies implies a loss of the receipts transferred to them. It has been shown that while a remarkable development of private enterprise has taken place, since the Education Commission's report was issued, this enterprise has chiefly devoted itself to secondary and general instruction. In the future the Director of Public Instruction must see that the increased demands of aided institutions are counterbalanced by a reduction of expenditure elsewhere: and he must watch the tendency of certain classes of education to expand more rapidly than others. It is quite natural that secondary instruction which can command high fees, should be the branch of educational activity most eagerly sought after by private enterprise, and the Governor in Council is glad to observe the liberal response made by the Department to applications for aid; but this result enhances the responsibility of Government towards primary education in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission in paragraph 221 of their report to which the Government of India called special attention. Caution against increasing expenditure, where enhanced receipts or economy elsewhere are

incapable of meeting it, and deliberation in assigning existing resources are therefore the chief matters to be observed in future.

Expenditure of the year.

4. Turning now to the report before him the Governor in Council observes that 542,036 pupils are returned as under instruction, of whom 52,941 were girls. Twenty-seven boys and 3 girls in every hundred of children of each sex who ought to be at school are thus accounted for. As usual, however, attention will be devoted exclusively to the 476,299 pupils in public institutions. Arts colleges alone show a decrease, and the increase is elsewhere distributed over every class of institution and extends to all classes of the community. It cost Rs. 49,95,970 to provide this education, of which fees supplied 19 per cent., provincial funds 35·81, and municipal rates only 4·28. The increase in fees is represented by Rs. 9,51,376 against Rs. 9,12,013 in the previous year, and Government learn with satisfaction the result of the measures recommended in paragraph 4 of their review of the report for last year. The low fee-rates in Ahmedabad are no longer an exception to a sound rule, and Government are pleased to be informed that the immediate result of the adoption of higher fees in the high school was the establishment of a new school under the native pleaders of that city constituting its local management. Particular attention should be devoted by Mr. Jacob to this subject in Sind, and the result of the action reported in paragraph 32 of the report will be awaited with interest. There seems no reason to doubt that fees can be safely and gradually relied on to bear a larger weight in the cost of education. In Native States they still seem to be inadequate. In institutions maintained by the Department fees contributed 31 per cent of the cost as they did in the previous year; in local board schools they contributed 11 per cent and in municipal schools 15 per cent; but in Native States, where a considerable part of the expenditure is devoted to secondary education, the fees were only 9 per cent of the cost of education. Such liberality may be necessary at the outset, but it will be for the rulers of Native States to consider whether it serves to promote education in the end; and they will perhaps not lose sight of the fact that private enterprise is very backward in assisting them to supply the wants of the people in education. The expenditure by municipal boards on their own schools was represented by Rs. 4,28,082, of which, as shown in Table IV, municipal funds only gave Rs. 1,58,648, which is only 3 per cent of the total expenditure from all sources on education, viz. Rs. 49,95,970. The Government grant of Rs. 1,49,204 bears an undue proportion to the contribution from municipal treasuries, and it is clear that these corporate bodies do not yet contribute as liberally as the report of the Commission considered they should. Their expenditure on municipal schools is in fact less than it was in the preceding year when they gave Rs. 1,93,329. Municipal boards, however, contributed Rs. 55,177 to other institutions. It is in the expenditure on *aided* institutions that the report shows the largest increase, namely Rs. 11,30,990 against Rs. 9,74,218 in the previous year, the chief increase being in the Provincial grant which rose from Rs. 2,79,282 to Rs. 4,49,572. Aided arts colleges receive Rs. 22,000 from Provincial revenues against Rs. 9,400 in 1885-86; aided secondary schools Rs. 2,15,459 from the same source against Rs. 1,26,366; special schools receive three times as much aid as they did, and aided primary schools nearly twice as much from Provincial revenues as in the previous year. Building grants to aided institutions cost Government revenues Rs. 1,23,528 against Rs. 98,688. On the whole, the lesson to be learnt from a review of the Provincial expenditure of the past year is that the present rate of progress cannot be maintained, since Government with the present contract cannot afford to supplement the assignment for education as liberally as they have done in the past. While the development of aided education must be looked to, an increase of fees must also be demanded to supplement the contributions of Government. The building grants cannot be given with the same large liberality accorded in the past: municipalities with their increased powers must not go back as they show signs of doing: and where several institutions are competing for a limited grant, discretion must be applied in meeting their wants.

General results of the year in higher education.

5. Looking now to the results of general education the Governor in Council observes that in higher education there was a total decrease of 86 pupils in arts colleges, and an increase of 45 in professional colleges and of 528 in secondary schools.

There are now 7 arts colleges in the Presidency and 2 in Native States with an attendance of 955. The aided colleges have added largely to their numbers, while in the Government colleges there is a falling off except in the Gujarát College which is still returned in this report as a Government institution. The Elphinstone College did particularly well in the examinations. The Karáchi college was opened on January 17th as an aided college, and has, it is hoped, a great future before it. In secondary schools there were 38,064 pupils. The Government high schools, like the Government colleges, show a diminished attendance which Mr. Modak attributes to a "feeling of depression as regards the future of higher education amongst the people," but it is satisfactory to observe that neither in the aided colleges nor in the aided high schools is there any symptom of this alleged depression. The total number of pupils attending high schools has increased by 242, although the attendance in Government high schools has decreased by 571. In aided high schools alone the increase is 1,539. Judged by the results of the Matriculation, the general out-turn seems at first sight poor. In the previous year 837 passed out of 2,262, but this year only 527 out of 2,452. But the high schools passed more than a third of the number they sent up. Several aided schools did very well. Bijápur is still without a high school, but it is satisfactory to learn that its middle school is rapidly rising to a position which will enable it to be made a high school. The attendance in high schools was 20,883. In middle schools there were 17,181 pupils against 16,895 in the year before. The departmental schools again show a falling off, and Government trust that the healthy competition which is now arising with aided schools will stimulate the masters to hold their own. In Native States there is an increase, but the chief improvement is in aided institutions due (except in girls' schools in the Central Division) entirely to an increase of schools rather than increased attendance in old schools. The North-East Division does not share the increase, and appears backward in private enterprise outside of Ahmednagar.

Results of the year in primary instruction.

6. Passing on to the returns of primary education, the Governor in Council notices an attendance of 434,377 as against 419,743 in the previous year. Of the above 403,717 were boys. It is a remarkable fact, which will require fuller attention in the future, that while there has been an increased attendance of 11,997 distributed over Native States, local board schools and aided and Government institutions, the municipal schools show a falling off of 724. It is in the towns that the chief annual increment has hitherto been looked for, and the fact that under the new boards, so recently entrusted with the care of education, the normal progress has not only been arrested but also gone back, is one demanding serious attention especially as their gross expenditure on education has increased. Perhaps some of this decline is due to better registration in the Southern Division, but the falling off is not confined to that Division and is observable in even a large municipality like Poona. Government observe that Mr. Kirkham calls attention to the removal of experienced masters by the municipal boards in the Central Division. If the tendency increases, Government will be glad to receive a fuller report on the subject in future years. The attendance of sons of agriculturists in the local board vernacular schools has increased in greater ratio than that of other classes. That of non-agriculturists has actually fallen off. In Native States there is a satisfactory increase, but the State of Bhor is still singled out for deserved censure. In aided schools the increase is most marked, and extends to every Division, but it is noticed that in Khándesh with its population of 1,237,231 there are only six aided schools, and yet this is a district where the aboriginal population can be most successfully approached by private and philanthropic enterprise. The unrecognized schools belong chiefly to the category of primary schools, and exhibit a falling off. Government have always disapproved of any hasty action in regard to the absorption of these schools, and approve of the policy which takes no credit for numerical results that cannot be tested and which might represent an education that is not worthy of the name. It is sufficient to know that the best of the indigenous schools are recognised as public schools and aided, and that local and municipal funds are devoted to giving a sound elementary instruction in the board schools. The examination results are not compared by the Director in his remarks with those of last year,

as he gives the average for each Division of those who have passed under all heads in the present report, while in the report for last year he gave the results under Standards V and VI only. But the Table in paragraph 42 shows that municipal schools passed the same average in both years, but Government schools passed an average of 52 against 46 in the preceding year, and all other schools were less successful except police schools. From the remarks of the Presidents of local boards printed at page xxxiv of the Appendix Government gather that the school committees work on the whole fairly well.

Female Education.

7. The number of girls at school, including the returns of Native States, has risen from 49,205 to 52,941. The expenditure on girls' schools was 393,843, of which Rs. 1,65,515 were devoted to secondary schools in which 2,921 girls were being educated, 16 females were in professional colleges, 98 in training schools, 12 in special schools, and 44,253 in primary schools. Of the attendance in secondary schools 1,131 were in 11 high schools against 1,085 in the previous year. These schools were exclusively in Sind and the Central Division, with one exception, all of them being aided schools. The Poona High School for girls had 69 girls with an average monthly number of 66 who cost Government Rs. 140 a head. The next most expensive school in the Presidency was the Scottish Orphanage, each pupil of which cost Government Rs. 45. The average cost to Government per pupil of European and Eurasian girls was Rs. 29. In middle-schools the female attendance rose to 1,839 from 1,706, the Northern and Southern Divisions being very backward. All were aided schools, except one maintained by the Kárwár Municipality. Of the 44,253 girls in primary schools 13,978 were attending boys' schools, while the attendance in girls' schools was 30,660, which included 385 boys. This attendance in purely girls' schools was thus distributed: in Government schools 262, in local boards' schools 6,354, and in municipal schools 8,671, in Native States 8,289, in aided schools 7,006, leaving only 78 in unaided schools. The examination results are better than those of last year, except in Native States and local board schools.

Education of special classes.

8. The chapter devoted to special classes is prepared in accordance with the directions contained in the review for last year. The Wadhván Girássiás' school continues to merit the approbation it received last year. The Vajiria and Pálanpur schools for Tálukdárs show that the example is spreading, and Government approve of the idea that these new schools should be specially looked upon as feeders to the Rájkot and Wadhván institutions. A separate Resolution has been issued on the report of the Rájkot College, and it is unnecessary to review its good work here. The Maráthás as well as the Lingáyats are evincing a special interest in the education of their own community. The main facts in regard to Mahomedan education are that 60,972 attend public schools showing an increase from 31 to 35 in colleges, from 1,638 to 1,657 in secondary schools, and from 55,872 to 59,077 in primary schools. The special schools seem losing their attraction, having only 203 in attendance, and Government do not regret the healthier tendency to send children to the ordinary schools. The aboriginal and hill tribes only contribute 329 in the great Central Division to the school attendance although they are admitted free. Government still adhere to their opinion that the Department has not succeeded in solving this difficulty, and they look to special schools for Kolis and other hill tribes conducted on a specially liberal grant-in-aid principle as the only means for attracting these backward races to school. Altogether 4,805 children of this class are at public schools, of whom 17 are in secondary schools. The account given by Mr. Giles of the successful measures taken in Gujarát to attract the Bhils and other aboriginal children to school should be specially brought to the notice of the Inspectors in the other Divisions. In the Central Division the Inspector should be directed to give his attention to the subject of the education of Koli children in the Poona District. The attendance of depressed classes has risen to 1,835 from 1,710, to 2,498 from 2,098, to 2,310 from 2,276, and to 1,522 from 1,284 in the Central, North-East, Northern and Southern Divisions respectively. Altogether there are 8,269 at school, of whom 64 are receiving a secondary education.

9. Before passing on to special instruction Government desire to notice the returns of European education. Including one industrial school there were 41 institutions of the class referred to with 3,272 children on the rolls. Only 152 were learning a vernacular, and the attendance included 18 Native Christians, 3 Hindus, 4 Mahomedans and 66 Pársis as well as 48 Jews and 191 Portuguese. The total Government expenditure on them was Rs. 1,55,025. Three-hundred and fifteen were in the high stage, and 606 in the middle stage, and of these 921 pupils 431 were girls. The European schools do not yet adopt the Bengal Code or the University Final School Examination, but the new grant-in-aid rules are intended to give managers a wide discretion in the adoption of such curriculum as they please. It is hoped that the future direction of European education will follow the course best adapted to the needs of the community. If the European element in the Native population of India seeks to enter the service of Government it will be necessary for school-managers to devote more attention to the provision of instruction in the vernaculars. The number of Europeans and Eurasians in arts colleges was only 9, but in colleges of all sorts there were 68. In special schools there were 59 pupils of this class.

Education of Europeans and Indo-Europeans.

10. Under the important head of special instruction there were, according to Chapter VI, 2,278 pupils against 1,910 in the previous year attending special schools, but besides these 1,781 attended special classes in the ordinary schools. These are irrespective of the attendance in the medical and engineering colleges, but the figures given in Chapter VI differ somewhat from the figures given in the first paragraph of the report where, exclusive of 73? in the training schools, 1,493 are shown in other schools of special education. In the General Table III, which supplies the figures given in the general summary, 322 are classed as in other schools. But the table in paragraph 50 makes a total of 375, namely, 126 in Drawing Classes, 69 in the Veterinary School, 171 in Agricultural Classes, and 9 in the Forest Class. The difference of 53 should be explained. The account given in Chapter VI shows that the aided Normal School at Ahmednagar continues fully to deserve its grant. Native States are beginning to promote technical education, and Government are glad to observe the institution of a school at Kolhápur in memory of the late Regent, and another school at Sávantvádi. It is disappointing that the Drawing Classes are falling off, and it will become a question whether the centralisation of the examining agency in Bombay does not retard their growth. The Veterinary College in Bombay is already doing good work under Veterinary Surgeon Steel. The Agricultural Classes have not fully answered expectations, but Mr. Woodrow has added a useful subject to their course in introducing the art of grafting. The small industrial schools are responding to the grant-in-aid rules, and on the whole there is a satisfactory variety in the various agencies for special education which promises good results in the future.

Special Instruction.

11. The Governor in Council congratulates the Director of Public Instruction upon the excellent account presented in his report of the work achieved in the past year. The task before the Department is one of increasing difficulty. The healthy competition of aided schools enforces the need for greater activity on the part of masters of Government institutions. The Department of Public Instruction is no longer required only to teach but to stimulate all teaching agencies to the fullest extent. With limited means it must distribute its assistance so as to evoke the largest measure of self-help. In view of the large development of aided schools Government have altered the grant-in-aid rules and relieved the Inspectors of much of their examination work, but it is not intended that the removal of this test should lead to indifference to results. Its object was to encourage managers to provide for the varying needs of education in different localities for different sections of the community, but if they stagnate they will risk the loss of the assistance they receive. In the same way the Municipalities have been treated liberally by Government and entrusted with large responsibilities. It is right that any deficiencies which have been observed in their management at the outset should not be hastily judged, but it is equally the duty of the Department to keep watch over them. The Governor in Council is confident that the De-

Concluding remarks.

partment will be equal to the fresh demands imposed upon it, and he finds in the report for 1886-87 ample evidence of the capacity of the Inspecting and Professorial branches of the Educational Service to maintain the high opinion which the Education Commission passed upon the administration of education in Bombay.

12. Copies of this report and the Resolution of Government should be sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors,
The Revenue Department,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Editors' Table, Bombay, Poona and Dhárwár,
The Government of India, } By letter.
The Secretary of State for India }